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LIFE OF JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.

LEARNED, like other eminent men, naturally become objects of general curiosity or regard: and if "The sun of glory rarely shines but on the tomb of a great man," the friends and admirers of such a person are bound in duty to speak of his talents and his virtues, as well from justice to his memory when dead, as for the example of others who live after him.

Doctor Priestley was born at Field Head, in the parish of Birstall, and West Riding of Yorkshire, the 13th of March, 1733; and at an early age was taken into the family of an aunt, the wife of Mr. Joseph Keighley, who lived in the neighbourhood of his parents. His father and mother were esteemed for their piety; but as they were in confined circumstances, they were glad to see their son Joseph adopted, as it were, by relations who had no children of their own. He was sent to a grammar-school at Batley, two miles from the place of his birth, and seven miles from Leeds. Here he acquired the rudiments of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and, as his mind was religiously impressed, he very particularly applied himself to the latter tongue.

He gave early tokens of proficiency in his general learning, and engaged the attention of all around him by the seriousness and solidity of his discourse. He is said to have taken much delight, while a child, in reading the well known work of John Bunyan; and a profound silence would be observed by all his school-fellows while he held "The Pilgrim's Progress" in his hand. He early imbibed the Calvinistical doctrines, under a persuasion that they contained all the truths of the Christian Religion.

It was with his consent that his friends proposed him for admission into the independent church, to which they belonged: accordingly the deacons were deputed to examine, in the usual mode, the state of his mind, as to his fitness for ordination.

One of the questions they proposed to him on the occasion was, "whether he believed that he was as guilty of Adam's sin as Adam was himself? This proposition startled his ingenuous mind; and he hesitated so much in his answers to this and other questions, equally novel and extraordinary, and which he had never before thought of, that it was deemed sufficient ground to exclude him at that time from church communion. Upon being informed that these were the essential points of the Calvinistic system, he began to entertain sentiments of disgust towards it, and towards those who made the belief of such absurdity necessary to the participation of religious privileges. He had now a very difficult work to perform, which was to shake off those prejudices he had early imbibed. Much of his success in this respect he has confessed to be owing to the sound understanding and sincere friendship of Dr. Ashworth, the Rev. Mr. Graham, and others, with whom he had the happiness to be early and intimately acquainted. To Mr. Graham he dedicated his "Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit:" and in his address, acknowledges how much he owes to his example and encouragement, on his entering on theological enquiries, for the success of his investigation, and the independency in his way of thinking. Soon after he left Dr. Ashworth's academy at Daventry, which he entered at the age of nineteen as a student of divinity, he went as assistant preacher to Needham Market, in Suffolk. His opinions, avowed with great frankness, did not please the congregation of that place, and he quitted it, upon discovering that his hearers gradually left him.

It ought to be observed, however, that it was not altogether his opinions, and the choice of subject matter for his discourses, which failed to please his audience; for he had from a child a habit of stammering, and, not conceiving the inconvenience of such a defect, or bad custom, he had very little endeavoured to correct himself of it: as soon, however, as he became sensible of its inconveniencies, and of its obstructing his road to popularity as a preacher, he seriously set about overcoming it. His success in this respect was not so great as that of *Demosthenes*; for he never did attain that graceful

delivery which by its ſound pleaſes the generality of congregations more than ſenſe leſs agreeably uttered. From Needham, Mr. Prieſtley removed to Nantptwich, in Cheſhire, whither he was invited to take charge of a ſmall flock, whoſe circumſtances were ſo ſcanty, that no more than thirty pounds a year could be made up for the paſtor; and therefore he reſolved to open a day ſchool as an auxiliary ſupport. In this laſt occupation he engaged more attention, and laid a better foundation for the emolument he afterwards derived from perſons capable of judging of his merit. He manifeſted uncommon judgement in the ſyſtem he adopted for the education of his pupils, enlarging their minds by various philoſophical experiments. His reputation ſpread among his profeſſional brethren ſo much, that many among them made a point of contributing to his proſperity by every means in their power. On the death of Dr. Taylor, at Warrington Academy, in 1761, Dr. Aikin was choſen tutor in divinity in his place, and Mr. Prieſtley was invited to ſucceed the laſt mentioned gentleman in the department of belles lettres. This was a newly inſtituted academy for educating the ſons of diſſenters, and particularly for young men intended for the miniſtry among diſſenters. He entered on this engagement with great zeal, and experienced all the advantages of aſſociating with men of great literary attainments. He introduced ſeveral valuable improvements into the ſyſtem of education at Warrington; and finding himſelf, in a ſhort time, perfectly eaſy in circumſtances, he looked out for one worthy to ſhare his happineſs with him; and this perſon he found in Miſs Mary Wilkinſon, daughter of Mr. Wilkinſon, of Berſham Foundery, near Wrexham, a lady of good underſtanding, and of amiable manners.

Mr. Prieſtley was now in a ſituation to give full ſcope to his diſpoſition for literary purſuits and philoſophical reſearch; and the publications which he ſpeedily offered to the world proved the extent of his application and thought, and the originality of his genius. One of the firſt and not the leaſt of theſe works, which ſerved to diſtinguiſh the nature of his ſtudies, was a Chart of Biography, in which he ingeniouſly preſents to the eye a proportional duration, and a chronological exiſtence, of perſons the moſt eminent in all ages and countries for the ſciences, the arts, and for great actions: it was a *ſynchroniſmatic* hiſtory at one view. Experimental philoſophy alſo began to engage a good portion of his time at Warrington, where he compoſed his "Hiſtory and preſent State of Electricity;" a work which ran through ſeveral editions, was tranſlated into the German and French languages, and obtained for him the diſtinction of being admitted into ſeveral learned ſocieties as an honorary member. It was about this time that the Univerſity of Edinburgh, in a very handſome manner, granted him a diploma of Doctor of Laws.

After about ſix years reſidence at Warrington, Dr. Prieſtley received a preſſing invitation from an opulent congregation at Leeds, which he accepted, not merely as he wiſhed to be uſeful in his original profeſſion, but as having a predilection for it. From his earlieſt age his mind had been ſtrongly impreſſed with devotional ſentiments; and though he had more than once deviated from the doctrinal opinions he had before imbibed, yet the pious ardor and zeal for religion remained with him undiminiſhed at all times. His writings, however, could not fail to mark his own way of thinking, and to ſhew in full force the principles of a diſſenter from the church eſtabliſhment. His "Inſtitutes of Natural and Revealed Religion" gave, in a popular and conciſe form, his ſyſtem of divinity, with its evidences. His "View of the Principles and Conduct of the Proteſtant Diſſenters" diſplayed his notions of the grounds of diſſent, and the proper character and policy of a religious ſect; and theſe, with a great variety of controverſial and polemic writings, preſented to the world his views of the Chriſtian diſpenſation.

Notwithſtanding he was thus engaged, he found time to proſecute his experimental enquiries; and theſe were conducted with ſuch rapidity and ſucceſs, that, in following him in his career, it is impoſſible not to bear in mind his prototype, the great Bacon. His reſearches on the ſubject of air are ſo numerous and important, that they form, as it were, a new æra in the hiſtory of natural philoſophy. This elaſtic rarefied fluid, ſo neceſſary to the exiſtence of the vegetable and animal worlds, was little known to the wiſeſt of us, till Dr. Prieſtley's diſcoveries and familiar experiments were publiſh-

ed; by which the attention of philoſophers of other countries was called up, and ſimilar purſuits made foreigners acquainted with the merits of the original.

The ſcience of electricity was new, and conſequently the facts and theories connected with it could not be numerous, or far ſpread, ſo that a very moderate compaſs of reading would embrace the whole: he tells us, however, in the preface to his "Hiſtory of Electricity," that, while engaged in that work, he had the advantage of perſonal intercourſe with ſeveral eminent natural philoſophers, as Drs. Watſon and Franklin, and Mr. Canton.

His writings, whether as a divine or a natural philoſopher, ſhew him to be ardent in his ſearch after truth; ſanguine in his expectation of diſcovering it, and bold in his tenets and judgement, when he would unfold it to mankind. Like another reformer, whoſe name has been more celebrious than it is popular at this day, Dr. Prieſtley ſeems to have thought that the truth ſhould be ſpoken out all at once, whatever may be the conſequence. Conſiderations of human prudence were of as little weight to him in matters of religion, as reaſons of ſtate were to Thomas Paine in reformations of government.

He cared but little for what prejudiced minds might feel for novelty of opinion, and therefore he d d not ſeek to conc liate a favourable attention by advancing that new opinion by ſlow degrees; for as pure religion was the great end of his ſtudy, ſo he maintained that perfect freedom of diſcuſſion was the ſureſt means of obtaining it: no wonder, therefore, that he was no friend to the ſyſtem on wh ch jealous eſtabliſhments maintain their domination by uniting the eccleſiaſtical with the political diſcipline. This maſculine and independent way of thinking occaſioned a difference between Dr. Prieſtley and ſeveral of his diſſenting brethren, by whom he was ſometimes attac ed as warmly as by his directly oppoſite adver aries. A literary warfar , however, had in it nothing terrific to Dr. Prieſtley; he never ſhunned it; nay, it appeared to be of ſalutary eff ct to h s mind, as fencing is to the body of others; and the agitations of opinions, together with the new ones which theſe learned ſparr ngs elicited, benefitted and enlightened the admirers or partiſans of either ſide.

As a polemic, Dr. Prieſtley has been condemned for his great warmth, which it muſt be confeſſed he has allowed ſometimes to degenerate into acrimony. If, however, he has ſometimes treated his adverſaries with a language bordering on arrogance, it muſt not be forgotten that they have provoked him by their inſolence and by that pride which naturally is generated in ſelfiſh minds by the favour of their own eſtabliſhments; eſtabliſhments which excluſively limit the honours, the rewards, and the enjoyments of the profeſſion to their own claſs. A high-church writer has deſcribed Dr. Prieſtley's principles to be as full of combuſtion as the chemical retorts in his laboratory. If ſuch attacks as theſe are not deemed ſufficient to juſtify the ſeverity of repriſal, it is difficult to ſay what would be thought ſo. The Doctor was bred a Diſſenting Miniſter: his education, habits of ſtudy, objects of purſuit, familiar and temporal connections, all neceſſarily united to form a diſpoſition adverſe to thoſe religious and civil reſtraints and proſcriptions which the ſtate has adopted in favour of its own eſtabliſhments. The mind ſuffers in proportion to its conception of the injury it unjuſtly receives from thoſe partialities and reſtrictions. Reaſon, too, revolts againſt the practice of chaining down opinion. The wiſeſt and beſt men in all ages have affirmed, that if all opinions in religion were freely uttered, none would be found injurious: Milton is of the ſame way of thinking in matters of government.

Dr. Prieſtley's talents were allowed by all to be of the firſt claſs: his zeal in proſecuting whatever he thought conducive to the good of mankind obtained him the admiration of numbers; and if he has ſometimes drawn upon himſelf the obloquy of his enemies, it has been done by an intemperance of enthuſiaſm; for few indeed are thoſe, and ſcarcely deſerving of conſideration, who have in their invectives accuſed h m of depravity of principle. Diſputes and controverſies in religion are ſeldom conducted with the temper and moderation the ſubject demands, and which the diſputants would have the credit of poſſeſſing. While in this warfare, however carried on, one party denies the exiſtence of every particle of matter, and the other contends that nothing but matter can have an exiſtence; we may eaſily ima-

gine the conteſt will proceed to an unprofitable exceſs.

With reſpect to the purity of Dr. Prieſtley's profeſſions and actions in matters of religion, all who knew him can vouch for it. If his whole life were not deemed a ſufficient proof of that purity, his death, of which we are ſorry we cannot give a fuller account, will bear ample and indubitable teſtimony of it.

Of his philoſophical enquiries and labours we have ſaid as much as the limits of ſo brief a notice of this great man will allow. We have obſerved, that, in pneumatic philoſophy, Dr. Prieſtley may be called the founder of a new ſyſtem. His Eudiometer has been deemed ſuperior to any in Europe, by which he has been enabled to carry ſome of his experiments to a point of accuracy which has aſtoniſhed experimentaliſts themſelves. His applying the electric fluid to the purpoſe of inveſtigating the nature of fixed air has given riſe to a variety of pleaſing and uſeful operations; but his application of the proceſſes of chemiſtry to the improvements of the arts is at once an honour to his own memory, and a diſgrace to the town which firſt participated in the advantages attached to his unwearied toils.

Having ſpoken of Dr. Prieſtley as a theologian and experimental philoſopher, it may be deemed neceſſary to ſay ſomething of him as a politician. A life ſo buſily employed as his was in other purſuits, can ſcarcely be thought to have had time to wander in the tortuous paths of politics. He never eſteemed himſelf a politician, nor did he expect to be thought one, though he was not unmindful that his connection with a noble lord, once at the head of the ſtate, might expoſe him to the calumny of engaging himſelf as a party man. Upon an attack of this nature, he defends himſelf by ſaying, "What have been my writings as a politician? They are very inconſiderable, and never, that I underſtood, gave much offence. All the time that I was with the Marquis of Lanſdown, which was ſeven years, and in which time I had no employment as a miniſter, I never wrote a political pamphlet, nor even a paragraph. My ſtudies were then, as before and ſince, theology, philoſophy, and general literature."

His intimacy with the above-mentioned nobleman, then Earl of Shelburne, began in 1772, ſoon after he publiſhed his "Hiſtory and preſent State of Diſcoveries relating to Viſion, Light and Colours." While he was giving proofs of a happy exertion of genius, this laſt maſterpiece of compoſition was patronized by a very numerous and highly reſpectable liſt of ſubſcribers; it particularly attracted the notice of Lord Shelburne, who had always ſhewn a readineſs to countenance genius and learning. His Lordſhip, through the friendly recommendation of Dr. Price, invited Dr. Prieſtley to ſuperintend his magnificent library. The propoſals the Earl made him were ſo advantageous, that the Doctor could not, out of regard to the intereſts of his family, reject them. As well as librarian, he might be conſidered the literary and philoſophical companion to his Lordſhip, whom he attended the next year on a viſit to Paris. In the houſe of his noble patron he met with many eminent characters, who treated him with all the reſpect due to virtue and talent. The Doctor's family at this time reſided at Calne, in Wiltſhire, near Bow Wood, the ſeat of the Earl, and there he ſpent the ſummer months himſelf. He was not, as reported, engaged in the education of Lord Shelburne's ſons; they were under the tuition of another gentleman, and all the Doctor did in that reſpect was to aid their inſtruction by ſome courſes of experimental philoſophy. The mutual with in this engagement was gratified: the uſe of a valuable library, the providing an expenſive apparatus for experiments, through his Lordſhip's liberal purſe, and, in fine, the progreſſive eaſy circumſtances of the Doctor ariſing from his income, and the profits of his publications, leſſened the motive for continuing with a patron, however noble and generous. It is ſaid, and perhaps with truth, that a coolneſs, from difference of opinion, took place between the Doctor and the Earl. However that was, after a reſidence of ſeven years in and near the manſion of the noble Lord, the Doctor retired upon a penſion, and went to reſide at Birmingham, with no other view than to reduce to a practical familarity thoſe experiments which he ſaw were fraught with ſo much promiſe to the uſeful and fine arts, and to trade. This neighbourhood he judged particularly eligible to his purpoſe, from its contiguity to the numerous workmen, and the vaſt machinery which ſuch labours would require.

It is ſaid, that this plan was ſuggeſt-

ed by Dr. Fothergill, and approved by ſome of the worthieſt patriots of their country; viz. Sir George Saville, Sir Theodore Janſſen, Dr. Price, and Mr. Conſtable. Though the Doctor had an income, as we have obſerved, ſufficient for the wants of his own family, yet, as he had nothing to ſpare for erecting expenſive works, and carrying on his experiments, the above gentlemen offered to contribute, and did do ſo, towards ſo laudable an undertaking; and of theſe gentlemen the Doctor obſerves, that "it is ſomething remarkable, that all of them are of different religious perſuaſions, but equally lovers of experimental philoſophy, and diſintereſted promoters of it."

The new ſcene opening to his view was gratifying in a high degree, for he became acquainted with, and was aſſiſted by, ſeveral men of ſcience, among whom were Meſſrs. Watt, Bolton, Withering, Keir, &c., who together formed a ſociety called the *Lunarian Club*. Such a phalanx of ſcientific perſons, ſo bright a conſtellation of talent, could not have been expected in the meridian of a country town.

Before he had been in his new habitation a year, he was requeſted to become the paſtor to a congregation of diſſenters at the new meeting in Birmingham, upon the reſignation of Mr. Hawkes. He accepted the almoſt unanimous invitation, on the expreſs condition of no claim for duty being made on him but on Sundays; the reſt of the week he reſolved to devote to his accuſtomed literary and philoſophical purſuits.

Dr. Prieſtley had formerly been on terms of intimacy with the clergy of England, at leaſt with that part of it diſtinguiſhed for a love of the ſciences. But party ran high in Birmingham, and the bigotry of the clergy of the place had manifeſted itſelf in ſeveral inſtances, particularly in their refuſing to go into the ſame coach with diſſenting miniſters at funerals, or to walk with them in the proceſſion. This animoſity was carried ſo far, as to be vented in little abuſive pamphlets, wherein the Doctor was diſtinctly pointed at. Now, though he was not idle with his pen, but publiſhed ſeveral theological works while in Birmingham, yet he preſerved his temper to a degree which gave his friends much ſatisfaction.

The Doctor had before teſtified his attachment to liberty, by his "Eſſay on the Firſt Principles of Government," and by an anonymous pamphlet on the State of Public Liberty in England: he had beſides ſhewn a warm intereſt in the cauſe of America. The French revolution, which was contemplated with ſatisfaction by ſome of the greateſt and beſt men in the world, could not fail to inſpire the Doctor with hopes, that he ſhould ſee a better order of things in the amelioration of governments. His ſatisfaction, however, was not expreſſed in a manner to give offence; nor was he even one of the company who aſſembled on the 14th of July, to celebrate the anniverſary of the fall of the Baſtille. It was, nevertheleſs, the deſign of his enemies, if not to deſtroy him, at leaſt to drive him away. A worſe mob than a Birmingham mob cannot be found any where, and ſuch an engine was engaged to effect a diabolical purpoſe. The hotel where the dinner was held was attacked, the windows broken, and the gueſts inſulted, though they ſeparated very early in the afternoon.

The barbarous fury of 1780 was played off in Birmingham; to particulariſe which would be to repeat what was publiſhed in almoſt every periodical work in Europe: ſuffice it to ſay, that though the Doctor was privately ſpending the day with a friend or two, theſe modern Vandals, directed by ſome perſons as ſagacious as wicked, after firſt ſetting fire to his houſe at Fair-hill, and conſuming his extenſive library and compleate apparatus of philoſophical machines, hunted him from houſe to houſe, with the view, no doubt, of putting an end to his life.

During the above outrageous proceedings, the diſſenters of Birmingham could not help comparing their condition to thoſe of the proteſtants in France, on the revocation of the *Edict of Nantz*. The walls were chalked with the words—"Damn Prieſtley! No Preſbyterians!"—and theſe words were vociferated by boys, who were, no doubt, inſtructed to do ſo by older and more deſigning people.

Dr. Prieſtley was dogged from one houſe to another, nor did he find ſafe repoſe till he arrived at that of his venerable and ſteady friend the Rev. Theophilus Lindſey, in London. On the next day he addreſſed an excellent letter to the Birmingham people, in which he reminded them of their having deſtroyed a collection of books and inſtruments which no individual ever before poſſeſſed.

It is with reluctance we retrace a ſcene which is a diſgrace to the country we live in. Theſe proceedings drove him to ſeek, at his advanced age, a peaceful habitation in another quarter of the globe; perhaps repeating the words in Terence—

"Carens Patria ob meas injurias."

He made Northumberland, a town in Pennſylvania, the place of his reſidence. As well as wanting many of the comforts of poliſhed life, and various helps to a ſtudious habit, he had family loſſes to deplore. He buried his excellent wife and a beloved ſon, which calamities muſt have ſeverely tried his patience. Soon after the Doctor had ſettled in America, that quarter began to feel the conculſionary ſhock of the French revolution. For ſome time his ſituation was not ſo comfortable and tranquil as he expected it to be. Upon the election of Mr. Jefferſon, however, to the ſeat of Preſidency, the political horizon cleared up; and the Doctor, in a letter to that gentleman, expreſſed his ſenſe of the goodneſs and wiſdom of his adminiſtration, and of the ſatisfaction he enjoyed under it.

As an author, the Doctor's works alone would form a library: it would be too long a catalogue to enumerate them. While reſiding in America, he wrote, beſides many other works, a pamphlet of "Jeſus and Socrates compared."

The death of this valuable man correſponded with his life. He departed like *a true Chriſtian*, forgiving his enemies, and, above all, his ungrateful country, as he might, from a juſt reſentment, have directed his tomb to be inſcribed—

"Ingrata Patria! neque oſſa mea habebis."

He expired on Monday, February 9, 1804, after a gradual decay, the conſequence of a ſevere illneſs he experienced at Philadelphia in the year 1801.

Dr. Prieſtley was taciturn in mixed and large companies, but was affable and kind among his relations. He was an excellent parent and huſband; and ſlander itſelf has never aimed a blow at his private conduct, or impeached his integrity.

This great man, by his ſplendid talents, has increaſed the reputation of his country: and yet, in the bad times of it, was not allowed to live quietly within its dominion. In better days it will be regretted that his aſhes are not found in the Pantheon of the illuſtrious of Britain!!!

LIFE OF VICTOR MOREAU, GENERAL OF THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE MOSELLE, THE RHINE, &c. &c.

[Concluded from p. 339.]

ON the 4th of September of the ſame year, the revolution of the three directors was brought about, which occaſioned Pichegru, with ſome other deputies, to be tranſported to *Cayenne;* and then it was that Moreau was called upon to ſay all he knew of Pichegru's treaſon. He wrote the following letter to Barthelemy, one of the directors. It was dated Straſburgh, 19th Fructidor, Year 5; i. e. 5th of Sept. 1797.

"*Citizen Director,*

"You will, no doubt, remember that, during my laſt journey to Baſle, I informed you, that after our paſſage of the Rhine we had taken a packet belonging to General Klinglin, containing two or three hundred letters of his correſpondents: many of theſe were in ciphers, &c. &c.

"I was at firſt determined not to publiſh this correſpondence, but obſerving at the head of parties who at preſent trouble our country, a man enjoying in a high ſituation the greateſt confidence, a man deeply involved in this correſpondence, and deſtined to perform an important part in the recall of the Pretender, the object to which it was directed, I thought it my duty to inform you of this circumſtance, &c. &c.

"I confeſs, Citizen Director, that it is extremely painful to inform you of this treachery, more eſpecially as he whom I now denounce to you was once my friend; I allude to the repreſentative of the people, Pichegru: and again; the proofs are as clear as day: I doubt, however, whether they are judicial," &c.

Barthelemy himſelf was implicated in the affair of Pichegru, and was under ſentence of baniſhment when the above letter came to his hand. This directorial revolution had taken place but the day before the date of the letter, and it was given out that Moreau had intimation of it by the telegraph at Straſburgh early on the 5th. It is not, however, affirmed, that he knew of Barthelemy's diſgrace at the time, though it may be eaſily imagined that in either caſe he had reaſon to believe the writing ſuch a letter would leſſen or remove the ſuſpicion of his having countenanced the plot of Pichegru.

There is no doubt, however, that the late occurrence will give countenance to the firſt ſuſpicions of his having

been tampered with by the royaliſts; and it muſt be confeſſed, that, if it had not been ſo, his conduct was incomprehenſible. But, whatever might have been his motives for adopting ſo ambiguous a conduct, it loſt him the confidence of the republicans, and did not gain him that of the royaliſts.

Moreau lived retired, and it may be almoſt ſaid diſgraced, during the greater part of the next year: but at the end of ⁂, when the directory apprehended hoſtilities would recommence with Auſtria, Moreau was ſent as Inſpector General to the army of Italy, then commanded by General *Scherer*. In March 1799, the war with Auſtria was renewed under the moſt unfavourable auſpices. At the battle of *Verona*, Moreau ſerved as a volunteer, and conſented to command the right wing. The conflict commenced at ſun-riſe, on the 26th of March, and continued till night. He took from fourteen to fifteen hundred priſoners, and ſix pieces of cannon: but as Scherer with the left wing was routed, Moreau was obliged to forego all his advantages.

When Field-Marſhal Suwarrow joined the Auſtrians at Verona, Scherer was deemed incompetent for the command of the army at ſo important and critical a ſeaſon, and Moreau was appointed his ſucceſſor. No praiſes can be too laviſhly beſtowed on him for ſaving the feeble remains of an army without pay, without clothing, without magazines, and almoſt without hope of reinforcements. He had only thirty-five thouſand men, diſcontented, if not diſaffected, and at leaſt miſtruſtful, to oppoſe the united force of Auſtria and Ruſſia. A retreat, therefore, in this caſe, became neceſſary; and *Isola della Scala* and *Villa Franca* were abandoned in ſucceſſion. The Mincio was croſſed, and the ſtrong fortreſſes of Peſchiera and Mantua left to their fate. They were immediately blockaded by Generals Kray and Klenau. Suwarrow took the field, and, after croſſing the *Oglio*, advanced in three columns to the *Udda*. The Ruſſian General (Vickaſſowich) croſſed that river on a flying-bridge, on the 26th, at night; and the next day an Auſtrian column, under General Otto, paſſed it near the Caſtle of Trezzo. General Melas alſo marched with a ſtrong train of artillery againſt *Caſſano*, and, obtaining poſſeſſion of the bridge, a diviſion of the French army was beaten, and forced to capitulate. In this hard-fought battle Moreau did all that the moſt intrepid of generals could, by encouraging his troops with his preſence. He had three aids-de-camp killed by his ſide, and two horſes wounded and one killed under him: he was himſelf ſlightly wounded. This day decided the fate of the Ciſalpine republic, for the next day the allies entered Milan.

Throughout all Italy the aſpect of affairs was inauſpicious for France at this period: but though Suwarrow had hitherto appeared to juſtify the high opinion entertained of his talents, his conduct ſoon preſented an excellent chance for Moreau to retrieve the loſſes the French had ſuſtained; and he ſeized the occaſion with an avidity peculiar to his great character. Accordingly, although he had now retreated from Lombardy and Piedmont, within the rugged frontier of the Ligurian republic, and was left with leſs than thirty thouſand men, yet he contrived to detach General Victor with a diviſion to ſtrengthen the army of Naples, while he took meaſures for forming a junction with that army himſelf, not doubting, in that caſe, he ſhould be able to overcome ſuperior forces, rendered weak by extenſion, and incapable of ſuccouring or ſuſtaining each other, from their want of continued communication and connection.

During the blockade of Aleſſandria, and while the Auſtro-ruſſian Commander was engaged with Macdonald for three days together on the Trebbia, viz. on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June, Moreau took advantage of his abſence, and left Genoa with an army of twenty-eight thouſand men, and, deſcending into the plain by *Bochetta*, *Gavi*, and *Nevi*, attacked and beat Field Marſhal Bellegarde. The Auſtrians, unable to reſiſt the impetuoſity of the republican forces, and haraſſed in their retreat, were obliged to croſs the Bormida, and by this adverſe tide of fortune the ſiege of Tortona was raiſed.

Suwarrow's intention of invading the ſouth of France was thus early fruſtrated; for as Moreau maintained his ſtrong poſition in the neighbourhood of Genoa, he threatened to fall upon the rear of the Ruſſian as ſoon as he ſhould begin to execute his deſign: though Moreau was thus honourably exerting his zeal and maſterly ſkill againſt the enemies of his country, the

intrigues of the government, or the ſuſpicion of ſome of its members, diſplaced him, and gave the command to a much younger officer. Before Joubert had joined the army, conſiderable reinforcements had been ſent to it, ſo that it was become as numerous as the forces of the antagoniſt.

On the 14th of Auguſt, before Moreau had left the army, and while he and Joubert were reconnoitring a diſtant part of the enemy's line, information was given them, that Suwarrow had commenced an attack on their left wing; for the Ruſſian, having experienced how formidable the French were when aſſailants, had determined to anticipate his opponent, and open the combat. Joubert, in emulation of his friend, flew to the hotteſt part of the battle, in order to encourage the men, and received a mortal wound. The preſence of Moreau, however, prevented diſmay and confuſion, and obviated the miſchiefs which might have happened from St. Cyr's diviſion being worſted. He, in this caſe, effected ſo ſkilful a retreat, as eſtabliſhed an opinion, that, however he might be defeated, he could never be overcome even by ſuperior numbers.

After this, when Bonaparte ſet himſelf up for Chief-Conſul, Moreau joined him, and he paſſed the winter of 1799 in Paris. In the year 1800, he was nominated to the command of the army of the Danube; and the plan of this campaign is ſaid to have been laid down by himſelf.

It was intended to act with large maſſes againſt inferior numbers; and by a well combined and conſentaneous movement of the armies of Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, to end the conteſt with the capture of Vienna.

A combat took place, on the 3d of May, near Pfullendorf, and was renewed the next morning, when Prince Joſeph, of Lorraine, at the head of the right wing of the Auſtrians, was defeated, and obliged to abandon the magazines. But on the 9th of the ſame month the allies received ſo ſevere a blow, that they were obliged to retire under the cannon of Ulm.

The whole circle of Suabia was now ſubject to French ſway, and all the imperial magazines on the bank of the Danube at the diſpoſal of the republican army; and thus the cabinet of Vienna was ſtruck with ſo much terror, as induced it afterwards to accede to thoſe humiliating terms, which, as Moreau juſtly though vauntingly ſaid, "*put it out of the power of the houſe of Auſtria to reſume hoſtilities.*"

Moreau was indefatigable in his exertions; he prepared to paſs the Danube between Ulm and Donauwert, and effected it, notwithſtanding an obſtinate reſiſtance was made by General Pztaray, then poſted on the celebrated plain of *Hochſted*, or *Blenheim*. This led to another ſignal victory in the early part of June, and enabled Moreau to eſtabliſh his head-quarters at Munich: while he was afterwards preparing for new victories, news of the armiſtice being extended to Germany arrived.

During this truce, Moreau married; but in ſixteen days after, he was obliged to repair to his head-quarters; for as the French were not then able to force the Auſtrians to a ſeparate peace, they determined to renew the war.

He publiſhed an addreſs to his army, which was the moſt numerous he had ever commanded. The Archduke John was now at the head of the Imperial army, and, being flushed at ſome partial advantages againſt the French, he collected all his forces, and fought his antagoniſt. The rival armies met on the 3d of December, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, between the rivers Iſer and Inn. The action was fatal to the Auſtrians. They gave way, and the French army hung upon their rear with ſuch perſeverance and effect, that night alone ſaved them from total deſtruction. Thus this famous battle of Hohenlinden may be ſaid to put an end to every hope in the court of Vienna of re-eſtabliſhing its affairs: the fate of the empire hung upon it. More than eighteen thouſand priſoners, and one hundred pieces of cannon taken, ſwelled the trophies of this brave and fortunate General. The French army in Italy being equally ſucceſsful, the Auſtrian monarchy tottered to its baſe. It was menaced by Moreau within fifty miles of Vienna; and three other powerful and ſucceſsful generals were almoſt as near. Under theſe alarms, the Auſtrian cabinet propoſed an armiſtice, which was made concluſive, by Moreau requiring for its baſis, that the Tyrol ſhould be wholly evacuated, and the fortreſſes of Bruneau and Wurtzburgh put into the hands of the French.

Moreau has been greatly eſteemed for his conduct upon occaſions where towns and places have fallen into his hands, from the enemy having been forced ſuddenly to evacuate them. The unfortunate inhabitants, thus abandoned, whoſe cauſe had been protected by the allied armies, or had been drawn in to adopt the ſentiment of this country, conſidered themſelves as expoſed to the vengeance or given up to the generoſity of the conqueror. They, however, never experienced the ill treatment they apprehended. Moreau was found to be generous in victory.

Thus we have compreſſed in a few pages the life of one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of modern generals, upon which volumes might be written with intereſt, and read with eagerneſs.

After his toilſome campaigns, Moreau purchaſed the eſtate of *Barras*, who had been exiled to Bruſſels; and at *Groſbois* (belonging formerly to Louis XVIII) he was enjoying the company of the beloved of his heart, when the fatal diſcovery was unfolded, which, it is feared, will put an end to his days before he has concluded thoſe memoirs he has been writing, and which may be conſidered as no leſs important than the Commentaries of Cæſar.

The time for trying this ſucceſsful this unfortunate General, is at length fixed, and every one preſages what will be the iſſue. The hero who has ſaved, or contributed to ſave, his country has in all ages aſpired to the dominion over it. If, at the conteſt on the plains of *Pharſalia*, fortune had given the victory to Pompey, there is no doubt but he would have acted a ſimilar part to that which Cæſar performed. Dumourier threatened that power which veſted him with the ſupreme command of the army. Bonaparte raiſed himſelf to ſovereign authority by the ſame vaſt engine which has exalted numerous ſoldiers of fortune to a ſeat on a throne. If Moreau has wiſhed to run the ſame career, there is nothing in his conduct to ſurpriſe the hiſtorian. The moraliſt will enquire how far the road was to have been ſtained with blood; for few, indeed, are thoſe who believe the ultimate deſign of the conſpiracy between Pichegru and Moreau (if the conſpiracy be proved) was to reſtore the ſceptre to the family of the Bourbons.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

PERCEIVING by your laſt Number that my ſtrictures on Mr. Godwin meet with your approbation, I ſhall, according to promiſe, bring them to a concluſion in the preſent letter.

In Eſſay XV, on the *choice in reading*, is the following atrocious aſſertion, for I can call it by no ſofter name. It ſcarcely deſerves to be noted, were it not to give you a proof of the undeviating attempts of this writer to undermine every baſis of virtue, and honour, and happineſs. Speaking of the different productions of the celebrated writers of this country, he obſerves,

"Milton has written a ſublime poem upon a ridiculous ſtory of eating an apple, and of the *eternal vengeance decreed by the Almighty againſt the whole human race*, becauſe their progenitor was guilty of this black and deteſtable offence."

On this paſſage I ſhall make no farther comment, but proceed to extract another of a ſimilar nature. In his Eſſay on *trades and profeſſions*, he conſiders, among others, that of a clergyman: his fate he deſcribes as peculiarly hard; he is compelled "to ſit in the midſt of evidence, and be inſenſible to it." He reads "*ſtories the moſt fabulous* and *abſurd*, and is filled with the profoundeſt reverence."

"*He receives a ſyſtem, with the moſt perfect ſatisfaction, that a re-*

flecting ſavage would infallibly ſcoff at for its groſſneſs and impertinence!"

Such is the man whom ſociety yet admits as one of its members! Where is that virtuous indignation, which in former days would have driven him forth as a wild beaſt from its haunts?

With the ſilly, weak, and impracticable dreams of this author I have nothing to do. It is only when he is dangerous that I would repel him; it is only when he comes maſked among us, that I would ſtrip him, and hold him up to public deteſtation. Among many of his wanderings may be reckoned, his eſſay on avarice and profuſion, which is perhaps as wild a rhapſody as folly ever penned. His "*cultivated equality*" (p. 175) is ſociety reduced to primitive barbarity, and even worſe. I really cannot ſometimes withhold my pity, that any man ſhould ſo far commit himſelf as to preſent ſuch miſerable effuſions to the public eye. But to proceed.

In *Eſſay IV, Part II*, we meet with the following groſsly falſe deſcription. I will tranſcribe it entire, that you may conceive fully the magnitude of our author's deſigns.

"I amuſe myſelf, ſuppoſe, with viewing the manſion of a man of rank—I admire the ſplendor of the apartments, and the coſtlineſs of their decorations—I paſs from room to room, and find them all ſpacious, lofty, and magnificent. From their appearance my mind catches a ſenſation of tranquil grandeur. They are ſo carefully poliſhed, ſo airy, ſo perfectly light, that I feel as if it were impoſſible to be melancholy in them. I am even fatigued with their variety.

"I will imagine, that, after having ſurveyed the reſt of the houſe, the fancy ſtrikes me of viewing the ſervants' offices. I deſcend by a narrow ſtaircaſe. I creep cautiouſly along dark paſſages. I paſs from room to room, but every where is gloom. The light of day never fully enters the apartments. The breath of heaven cannot freely play among them. There is ſomething in the very air that feels muſty and ſtagnant to my ſenſe. The furniture is frugal, unexceptionable perhaps in itſelf, but ſtrangely contraſted with the furniture of the reſt of the houſe. If I enter the apartment which each ſervant conſiders as his own, or, it may be, is compelled to ſhare with another, I perceive a general air of ſlovenlineſs and negligence, that amply repreſents to me the depreſſion and humiliated ſtate of mind of its tenant.

"I eſcape from this place as I would eſcape from the ſpectacle of a jail. I cannot return again to the ſplendid apartments I have left. Their furniture has loſt its beauty, and the pictures their charms. I plunge in the depth of groves and the boſom of nature, and weep over the madneſs of artificial Society."

Purthis Mendacior.

Hor.

Could you, Mr. Editor, have ſuppoſed any man capable of deliberately ſitting down, and inventing, without any motive whatever but the moſt diſgraceful, falſehoods ſo groſs as are contained in the preceding excerpt. Indeed, ſo confident am I that the experience of the meaneſt individual is adequate to its confutation, that I will not waſte my time by any ſerious reply.—Surely Mr. Godwin muſt have been *weeping in a grove* when he wrote it, for he could not ſuffer his cool reaſon to deceive him ſo miſerably. But I wiſh his views in this, and many other needleſs exaggerations which are to be found in his Enquirer, may not have been more ſubtle and dangerous than an haſty and ſuperficial view of his writings

might induce a man to ſuppoſe they are. A character like his will ſeldom commit itſelf idly: ſome ſiniſtrous intent may juſtly be ſuſpected in all its actions, and there are few who cannot penetrate the covering worn by this author.

But you are probably by this time ſufficiently acquainted with him. Before, then, his character becomes painful to contemplate, I drop the veil. Do not, however, ſuppoſe I have pointed out one third even of his errors. No: they are

"*Thick as autumnal leaves that ſtrow the brooks in Vallambroſa.*"

How unenviable is the ſituation of ſuch an author!---to be celebrated only for the atrocity of his writings, and the magnitude of the evils he has laboured to produce! When we reflect on ſuch a perverſion of intellect, our ſurpriſe and indignation are equally excited, and we regret only that the means exiſt for ſuch beings to ſcatter within the pale of ſociety their atrocious writings. If I am too warm in my cenſure, you muſt pardon me; for the times are ſuch, that it is the duty of every man to watch over the enemies of order and happineſs: we know the extenſive power of literature, and ſhould endeavour to render it harmleſs when it aſſumes the form of atheiſm, blaſphemy, and lies; we well know, too, the ſtate of mind in which the million of this country are at preſent. It is not the individual effort of *one* man which can prop a falling edifice; but the united exertions of *many* may ſave it:—I would be one of that many, if my endeavours can be of avail.

Of ſuch a writer as Godwin it is difficult to ſpeak ſufficiently harſh, without treſpaſſing on the common forms of ſociety. That his principles are dangerous, need not now be aſſerted by me; but I am willing to hope they are now ſo completely developed, that none but the truly ſtupid or the truly vicious can be miſled by them.—I diſmiſs this deſultory enquiry into ſome of his opinions with the following obſervation from the elegant Addiſon, and which may be aptly applied to many writers of the preſent day.

"Writers of great talents, who employ their parts in propagating immorality, and ſeaſoning vicious ſentiments with wit and humour, are to be looked upon as the peſts of ſociety, and the enemies of mankind. They leave books behind them, as it is ſaid of thoſe who die in diſtempers, which breed an ill will towards their own ſpecies, to ſcatter infection, and deſtroy their poſterity. They act the counterparts of a Confucius or a Socrates, and ſeem to have been ſent into the world to deprave human nature, and ſink it into the condition of brutality."

Spect., No. 166.

With this I conclude, and ſubſcribe myſelf, &c.

ATTALUS.

ON THE SUPPOSED DEGENERACY OF THE HUMAN STATURE.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

IT has ever been a ſubject of complaint among moraliſts, poets, and divines, and as unceaſingly echoed by the multitude, that man has undergone a woeful degeneracy. His morality has been tainted by all the vicious ſeductions of wealth; and his corporeal ſtrength has dwindled into effeminacy and weakneſs, in conſequence of the enervations of luxury and indolence. We all, with one voice, join the ſatiriſt in his exclamation:

" Damnoſa quid non imminuit dies?
" Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit

" Nos nequiores, mox daturos
" Progeniem vitioſiorem."
HOR. *Lib. III, Od.* 6.

Yet it may be queſtioned, whether this notion be not founded in error; and whether theſe complaints do not ariſe from the querulous diſpoſition of man, who, as he advances in life, is diſappointed in thoſe expectations of ſincerity, and virtue, and happineſs, which the imagination of youth had uniformly excited in picturing the allurements of life. It is ſomewhat paradoxical, at leaſt, that theſe complaints of degeneracy both in phyſical and moral attributes were as loudly reiterated in the days of Homer as they are now, after a lapſe of near three thouſand years. " Few men," ſays that great poet in his Odyſſey, " equal their fathers: the majority are inferior to them, and very few excel them:" and in his Iliad, he repreſents Diomed as throwing an enormous ſtone at Æneas:

—" μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο δ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,
" Οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'." *Lib. V, v.* 304.

" a huge maſs, which no two men, ſuch as men are now, could raiſe from the ground:" yet this rapid degeneracy had occurred in the ſpace of about two centuries and a half; for Homer lived at a period no longer diſtant from the fall of Troy, according to the ſtatements of chronologiſts, and, at that period we ſhould imagine the refinements of luxury had made a very inconſiderable progreſs. This degeneracy, however, rapid as it was before the time of Homer, ſeems to have advanced in arithmetical progreſſion to the age of Virgil. For Turnus, we are informed, ſeized an immenſe ſtone, ſuch as *twelve* choſen men of the Virgilian æra could ſcarcely carry on their ſhoulders, and threw it at Æneas:

" Saxum antiquum ingens——
" Vix illud lecti bis ſex cervice ſubirent,
" Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus."
ÆN. *Lib. XII, v.* 897.

According to this ratio of the progreſs of degeneracy, it would appear that we are mere pigmies in compariſon with the heroes that waged war on the plains of Troy. For if in the courſe of eleven or twelve centuries (i. e. from the time of the Trojan ſiege to the age of Virgil) mankind had become ſo extremely enervated as to retain only one twelfth of their former ſtrength, in the eighteen centuries which have elapſed ſince the time of Virgil, we muſt have declined, according to the ſame ratio, no leſs than eighteen degrees more; and conſequently we muſt infer, that *thirty* choſen men of our times, thirty grenadiers of the Guards, for example, with their united ſtrength, would juſt be able to oppoſe the gigantic powers of a Diomed or a Turnus. But theſe heroes, in fact, upon the ſame principle, muſt have degenerated as much from the original ſtrength of man as we have degenerated from their's; and Adam, who lived three thouſand years prior to the deſtruction of Troy, muſt of courſe have been endowed with *ſixty* times more muſcular ſtrength than the pigmies of the nineteenth century. And Eve, too, the mother of beauty, who, when riſing from the nuptial bower, moved with a captivating

" Grace in all her ſteps, heav'n in her eye,—
" In ev'ry geſture dignity and love;"

would be better deſcribed to the puny race of our days, in the words of Virgil:

——" mox ſeſe attollit in auras,
" Ingrediturque ſolo, et caput inter nubila condit."

In truth, theſe ſtatements can only be ranked among the fictions of poetry, and afford no better evidence in a philoſophical diſcuſſion than the viſionary effuſions of an Ovid or a Darwin. Nor does the teſtimony of hiſtorians and naturaliſts, however true ſome of their obſervations may be, tend to

prove, in a more indiſputable manner, the exiſtence of this fancied degeneracy. The teſtimonies of theſe writers conſiſt of three different ſorts of relations: viz. the traditionary records of the exiſtence of men of gigantic ſtature in the early, or what may be called the fabulous, æra of the hiſtory of different nations: 2dly, the preciſe and indiſputable account of particular individuals, diſtinguiſhed by their extraordinary ſtature; and, 3dly, the mention of the ſkeletons and bodies of men of enormous ſize which have been accidentally diſcovered in digging in the earth. After having ſhewn, what we apprehend will be a matter of no difficulty, that theſe teſtimonies amount not to the ſhadow of a proof, we ſhall adduce ſeveral facts which go directly to prove that no material change has taken place in the ſtature of men ſince the earlieſt periods in the records of hiſtory.

With reſpect to the traditionary accounts of giants in the rude æras of different nations, or to the records of ſuch gigantic men, tranſmitted to us by the hiſtorians of more poliſhed nations, who had been engaged in war againſt them, we cannot long heſitate as to the weight of evidence which we attribute to them. National vanity, on the one hand, generally prompts men to paint their foreſathers in all the dignity of undaunted heroiſm and mighty proweſs; and, on the other, it excites the warriors of a civilized and diſciplined community to aſcribe the impediments to victory over a barbarous people to their ſuperior bodily ſtature and ſtrength. But records of the latter deſcription are, in fact, rare. The Romans pretend not to have met with *gigantic* opponents in the numerous countries which they conquered, however uncultivated and barbarous; and, therefore, if a degeneracy actually had taken place, it had proceeded *pari paſſu* in the rude and the refined, amid the hardihood of ſavage life, and the enervations of luxurious blandiſhments. The fables of tradition do not deſerve our conſideration.

In the ſecond place, we ſhall not attempt to diſpute or to invalidate the evidence of the exiſtence of individuals of gigantic ſtature, which are ſpecifically mentioned by hiſtorians. But theſe examples prove nothing with reſpect to the point in queſtion; for in all ages, from the time of the oldeſt hiſtorian (Moſes) to the preſent, they have been mentioned as giants; that is, as men of *extraordinary* ſtature; men who exceeded in ſize the ordinary people of their reſpective æras. They are exceptions to the general proportion which nature has obſerved in the ſtature of men. The Goliahs of early date are, therefore, no greater proofs of the general primitive ſtrength of mankind than the Count Borulaſkis of the preſent day are of the dwarfiſh degeneracy of modern Europeans. Gigantic individuals have, in fact, occurred in all ages, and in all of nearly equal magnitude. Goliah is ſaid to have been in height "ſix cubits and a ſpan," which may be a little above nine feet. An Arabian was carried to Rome in the time of Claudius, according to Pliny, nearly ten feet in height; and two others had been ſeen in the reign of Auguſtus who were half a foot taller. "Proceriſſimum hominem ætas noſtra, Divo Claudio principe, Gabbaram nomine, ex Arabia advectum, IX pedum et totidem unciarum vidit. Fuere ſub Divo Auguſto ſemipede addito, quorum corpora, ejus miraculi gratia, in conditorio Saluſtianorum aſſervabantur hortorum: Puſioni et Secundillæ erant nomina." Plin. Nat. Hiſt., Lib. VII, cap. 16.—In more modern times we have records of ſeveral men of ſimilar ſtature. Dr. Derham mentions ſome, who

have been deſcribed by different authors of ſtill larger dimenſions. The Iriſh giant, who lately died, as well as the one now exhibiting himſelf in London, are inſtances of extraordinary ſtature, not much exceeded by Gabbaram.

Thirdly, in regard to the ſkeletons and bodies of men of enormous ſtature which have been ſaid to have been dug up at different times, many of the former have been found, upon accurate examination, to be the bones of ſome other animal, and not human; and the few inſtances which are not fabulous, or have not been miſtaken, are to be conſidered in the ſame light as the examples of living giants, who have from time to time appeared; that is, as extraordinary and caſual phenomena; exceptions to the general rule of nature. But ſome of theſe examples are unqueſtionably fabulous. Such is the diſcovery of a body in Crete, related by Pliny, which is ſtated to have meaſured XLVI cubits, which amount to near ſeventy feet of our meaſure. "In Creta, terræ motu rupto monte, inventum eſt corpus ſtans XLVI cubitorum, quod alii Orionis, alii Oti fuiſſe arbitrantur." Ibid. This Otus, or Oetus, and his brother Ephialtes, were the Aloïdæ mentioned by Virgil (Æneid VI, ver. 582), who attempted to overthrow heaven, and pull down Jupiter from his throne.

"Hic et Aloïdas geminos, immania vidi
"Corpora: qui manibus magnum reſcindere cœlum
"Aggreſſi, ſuperiſque Jovem detrudere regnis."

which leaves no doubt that the whole is fabulous. And we muſt confeſs ourſelves almoſt as ſceptical in regard to the body ſaid to have been dug up at Valentia, in the reign of Louis XI, of France, which meaſured eighteen feet, according to Dalecampius. (Plin. Ibid. Note.) But our ſcepticiſm on this ſubject is ſtill farther increaſed by the number of palpable miſtakes which have occurred in viewing detached parts of the ſkeletons of other animals as human, and computing from them the ſize of giants, who it is ſuppoſed have at ſome remote period occupied the earth. Sir Hans Sloane, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions (No. 404), has detected a number of miſtakes of this nature. The tooth preſerved and ſhewn at Antwerp is only the grinder of an elephant. St. Auſtin alledges, in proof of the exiſtence of giants before the flood, a grinder tooth, which he ſaw on the ſhores of Utica, which was in reality that of an elephant. The tooth in the Church of St. Chriſtopher, at Hispulla, and the ſhoulder bone of St. Chriſtopher, are of the ſame kind. Not long ago, the fore-fin of a whale, not foſſil, but recent, taken clean from the ſkin, was ſhewn about London for the hand of a giant. (Chambers.)

It is ſufficiently obvious, then, that all the evidence in favour of the degeneracy of mankind in ſtature conſiſts of poetical fictions, or fabulous traditions, or palpable miſtakes; or, where it is actually true, tends only to prove the occaſional exiſtence of individuals of gigantic ſize. Let us now examine the facts on the other ſide of the queſtion; and, I apprehend, we ſhall diſcover very ſatisfactory proofs that no material change has occurred in the human ſtature ſince the earlieſt periods of hiſtory.

The alledged cauſe of this degeneracy is the enervating power of luxury and indolence. We ſhould, therefore, neceſſarily expect, that its progreſs would be infinitely more rapid in the later periods of the exiſtence of different nations, when wealth was widely diffuſed, and luxury almoſt univerſal, in the long lapſe of ages, which had paſſed in advancing ſlowly towards refinement. But facts are in direct oppoſition to this idea. The Celtic nations, inhabiting Gaul and Bri-

tain, although luxury was totally unknown among them, as well as among their ſavage anceſtors, were not remarked by the Romans as men of larger ſtature than themſelves. Tacitus, indeed, deſcribes the *Germans*, who were a Teutonic race, as large and ſtrong men, "magna corpora, et ad impetum valida;" but it appears that this ſtatement was made not only in compariſon with the Romans, but with their neighbours the Gauls, and the ſouthern inhabitants of Britain. In our own times, when luxury has been diſſeminated to an infinite extent, in compariſon with what was to be found in the days of Elizabeth, we find that no alteration has taken place in our ſtature. This may be collected from the *architecture* of the earlier times. The ſmaller doors of cathedrals and churches built four or five centuries ago, are rather lower, in many inſtances, than the doors which we now conſtruct for our houſes; and the ſame obſervation may be made, reſpecting the entrances to private houſes, or to the rooms within them, which were built one hundred and fifty or two hundred years ago with ſtill greater force. We may collect the ſame proof, too, from the rude ſculptured figures, which are ſtretched at length upon the tombs in many old churches, and which are of the ſame dimenſions as the men of our own times. The tombs themſelves are of the ſame length as are required for the preſent race of men: ſuch is the tomb of Athelſtan, in Malmſbury Church, mentioned by Mr. Hakewill, and many others. And it may be added, that in all the different regions of the earth the ſame ſtature prevails; the ſame among the barbarous and the refined; among the people who have lived for centuries in primitive ſavage ſimplicity, and in the ſocieties of civilized men, pampered with all the delicacies of inventive luxury. Compare the nations of Europe with each other, and with the individuals of Hindoo, Chineſe, African, and American extraction who viſit our iſland, as well as with the accounts which voyagers have given us of the inhabitants of wild and unfrequented countries; and the ſame inference enſues, that man, in all the variety of moral and phyſical circumſtances that exiſt on the earth, is of the ſame general ſtature. It is, therefore, an eaſy extenſion of the inference to conclude, that, in all the various circumſtances which *have exiſted*, the general ſtature of man has undergone no material change.

Of the truth of this concluſion, there are facts, I apprehend, which leave no room for a doubt, and which place the queſtion upon a much more ſubſtantial foundation than the viſions of poetry, or the fables of hiſtorical tradition.

The *bodies* of many antient Egyptians have been actually found depoſited in the catacombs at Cairo; and ſome of the oldeſt of them being evidently negroes, we cannot doubt that they lived in a very early age, probably before the time of Herodotus: yet theſe mummies are of the ordinary ſtature of the preſent age, as well as thoſe which have not the negro features, and are no doubt of later date.

The Pyramids of Egypt afford alſo an irrefragable proof of the identity of the human ſtature in the moſt antient and in modern times. "Theſe are works," as Dr. Pococke obſerves, "of the remoteſt antiquity, and even more early than the times of the moſt antient hiſtorians, whoſe works have been tranſmitted to us. The very epoch of their beginning was loſt at the time when the firſt Greek philoſophers travelled into Egypt." He adds, that the coffin in the largeſt is not capable of containing a body of a ſize ſuperior to men of modern times; and the paſſages ſhew, that the workmen were not of a

larger ſtature than the prince for whom it was built. Herodotus, however, attributes the conſtruction of the moſt antient pyramid to Cheops, one of the kings of Egypt; and Diodorus Siculus, who calls him Chemmis, ſays, that he reigned about a thouſand years before his time, which was the 180th Olympiad. But Mr. Greaves (Pyramidographia, p. 51, &c.), after a very learned calculation from incidental evidence, concludes, that "Cheops or Chemmis, the founder of the firſt pyramid, began his reign four hundred and ninety years before the firſt Olympiad," or about two hundred and twenty-five years after the time of Moſes. The pyramid was built, therefore, one thouſand two hundred years before the time of Diodorus, and about three hundred and fifty antecedent to the æra of Homer; conſequently, nearly a century prior to the deſtruction of Troy itſelf, which Homer has celebrated.

Now, the tomb or ſarcophagus in the centre of this pyramid is ſomewhat leſs than ſix feet and a half in length within, two feet ſeven inches in breadth, and about the ſame in depth; a cavity but juſt adapted for a body of the preſent ſtature, although intended for a monarch who lived a century before the potent heroes of Homer, and who ſhould, therefore, have excelled in ſtrength and ſtature thoſe rock-hurling warriors, Diomed and Turnus.

Mr. Greaves mentions, by the way, another proof of the identity of the human ſtature in all ages. "In thoſe *cryptæ ſepulchrales* at Rome of the primitive Chriſtians, reſembling cities under ground, admired antiently by St. Hierome, and very faithfully of late deſcribed by Boſius in his 'Roma Subterranea,' I find the bodies entombed no way to exceed the proportions of our own times." (Ib., p. 132.) Mr. Hakewill (quoted by Dr. Derham) ſays, that the tombs at Piſa, which are ſome thouſands of years old, are yet no longer than thoſe of our days. And it may be added, that Dr. Shaw ſaw the coffins in ſeveral tombs of antiquity, during his travels in Barbary, which were of the uſual dimenſions. He believes them to have been the tombs of ſome of the Vandals, who after ſubduing Italy extended their conqueſts acroſs the Mediterranean: and ſome large bones, which were ſhewn him as the bones of giants, were the bones of horſes, which that people occaſionally buried in the ſame grave with the warriors who rode them. (Shaw's Travels.)

Upon the whole, therefore, it appears, that, while the evidence in favour of a great degeneracy in the ſtature and ſtrength of mankind is fanciful, fabulous, and not to be depended upon, we have evidence of an incontrovertible nature, which proves that, from the moſt antient periods of hiſtory prior to the ſiege of Troy, and during a ſeries of upwards of three thouſand years, no material alteration can be traced in the ſtature of mankind. Moral degeneracy may have occurred, and luxury may have debilitated individuals; but the inference to the phyſical condition of the race is not warranted by the teſtimony of fact, nor can it be ſubſtantially ſupported by deductions of reaſoning alone. The complaint of the poets and moraliſts has, therefore, deſervedly incurred the irony of Juvenal (Sat. XV), and ought to be ranked among the errors which have originated in the fancies of men, and which prejudice has contributed to foſter and extend.

Z.

April 1, 1804.

SOME ACCOUNT OF JULIUS MALMIGNATI, AN ITALIAN POET, AUTHOR OF AN HENRIAD WHICH WAS PRINTED AT

VENICE A HUNDRED YEARS PREVIOUS TO THAT OF VOLTAIRE, AND OF WHOM NO BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE HAS YET BEEN PRESENTED TO THE WORLD.

[Continued from page 352.]

THE work the leaſt known of Julius Malmignati, and that which moſt intereſts our curioſity, is his epic poem, in twenty-eight cantos, entitled, *The Henriad*, or *France Conquered*, dedicated to Louis XIII, and printed in italic characters at Venice, for Marc Guariſco, in 1623, or preciſely one hundred years before the Henriad of Voltaire, the firſt edition of which appeared in London, in 1723, in octavo, under the name of the "League."—*L'Enrico; o vero Francia Conquiſtata, poema heroico del Sig. Giulio Malmignati, dedicato alla Maeſtà Chriſtianiſſima di Luigi XIII, re di Francia e di Navarra, con licenza de' ſuperiori, e privilegio, in Venetia, preſſo Marco Guariſco*, 1623, *in* 12, *de* 482 *pages*. This is an uncommonly ſcarce book, and is not to be found in the moſt celebrated public libraries of Paris, and not even in the National Library, according to Millin.

There is no mention made of this poem, either in *Haym*, *Creſcimbeni*, *Quadrio*, *Fontanini*, *Apoſtolo Zeno*, *Tiraboſchi*, *Chriſtian Gottlieb Joecher*, by whom we have an ample dictionary of great men, in German: Leipſig, 4 vols., 4to, 1751, *Baillet*, *Bayle*, *Moreri*, &c.; nor in the *Bibliographie Inſtructive*, of *Debure*; nor in the catalogues of the libraries of *Floncel*, *Trichet du Freſne*, de *Capponi*, *Pinelli*, *Crevenna*, *Buneau*, &c. &c.

The epiſtle dedicatory to Louis XIII is wanting in my copy, which I bought at Venice, and which is the only one I have ever yet met with: it would perhaps have furniſhed ſome information relative to Julius Malmignati himſelf; but this poet, inferior to Homer both in modeſty and talents (two qualities which, by the bye, are uſually united), has diſcovered the means of praiſing, in the moſt indecorous manner, himſelf and all his family; and of introducing into the Henriad the greateſt eulogiums on the poem itſelf. One of his principal heroines, *Armille*, a bad copy of the *Armida* of Taſſo, and the Enchanter Merlin, go into an enchanted palace, where they admire the pictures which repreſent the great men who have been in the city of Lendinara.

Van nel palagio, ove ogn'un d'eſſi è vago,
Vedere il bel che l'orna a parte a parte.....

Fur cinque ſtanze adorne, e ſcura quante,
Ornarle può quà giù l'artè, o l'ingegno.
Nè pone alcun nel ricco ſuol le piante,
Ch'anco non dia di maraviglia il ſegno;
Quì appar trà gli altri fregi, è frà le tante
Bellezze, di pittor l'opra, e'l diſegno;
Gli heroi che fur d'Italia i rai lucenti,
Serbanſi illeſi a ſecoli vegnenti.
(Cant. 16, p. 346.)

Merlin ſees there, "that a poet will one day be born, who will ſing the exploits and the conqueſts of the King of France; and who, with the harmonious ſounds of his warlike muſe, will draw the Italians and the French together; and that this poet will be called Julius Malmignati.

Vide Merlin, ch'eſſer dovea chi l'armi,
Cantaſſe, e'l Franco re con l'ampio acquiſto;
Ch'al dolce ſuon di bellicoſi carmi
Trarrià d'Italia e Francia il popol miſto;
E ch'eſſer quel dovea Giulio, &c.
(Cant. 16, p. 347.)

After this *(ut ſupra)* comes a wretched *jeu de mots*, a ridiculous alluſion to the name of Malmignati, and an equally abſurd etymology of that of the city of Lendinara:

Picciola terra ſi, ma glorioſa,
Che dal lino, e dal' oro, il nomo preſe.

becauſe flax *(lino)* forms the principal revenue of the territory of Lendinara, and the wealth of its inhabitants.

He afterwards paſſes, continues Malmignati (Ib. p. 348), to a fine piece, ſuperbly ornamented, enriched with precious ſtones, and ſurrounded with magnificent pictures. " They are the valuable race of Malmignati, that race whoſe brilliant exploits equal the ſplendour of day: celebrated from the eaſt to the weſt, they will ſhed around a luſtre which will dim every other; and I know not whether it will be in the ſacred labours of Apollo, of Minerva, or of Mars, that they will moſt diſtinguiſh themſelves."

Poi gli conduce in bella ſtanza ornata
Di gemme ricca, e ricchi quadri intorno.
Queſta è la ſtirpe Malmignata amata,
Chiara per l'opre egregie a par del giorno:
Queſta dal auſtro a l'aquilon pregiata,
Sparge un ſplendor c'ha gli altri lumi a ſcorno:
Ne' sò ſe più d'Apollo, o di Minerva
Nè ſacra ſtudi, o pur ne l'arme ſerva.

The enumeration of the great men of the houſe of Malmignati then occupies fourteen octaves, from the beginning of page 349 to the middle of page 352: firſt of all we ſee, p. 349, a judge clothed in his black toga:

Quel là primier di nera toga ornato.

" Barthelemy Malmignati, who tires the hundred months of Fame, and forces the *beaux eſprits* into ſilence:"

Stancò la Fama, ed ammuti gli ingegni.

This is probably the orator, of whom we have ſpoken above.

There is alſo (p. 351) one Gaſpar Malmignati, profeſſor of theology in the Univerſity of Padua, and who would have attained to the Roman purple, if death had not cut him off in the flower of age:

Gaſpar mirate là, che fù negli anni
Più floridi Lettor di ſacre leggi.....
Padoa l'ammira, e tra purpurei ſcanni
Par che l'inviti Roma, e chè'l garreggi:
Ma tronca il fil di ſpeme, e in un di vita,
Morte immatura in ſu l'età fiorita.

He ſays (Canto 17, p. 361) " that theſe great men are the light not only of Lendinara, but alſo of Italy, and even of all Europe:

Poiche mirò di Lendinara Armillà,
Anzi d'Italia, anzi d'Europa, i lumi.

A little farther onwards, Julius Malmignati does not bluſh to add (Canto 16, p. 352), " with regard to this brilliant frame, this border, enriched with gold, but without any portrait, it will one day preſent to us the features of Julius Malmignati, who will walk in the ſteps of the Virtues: we muſt wait until time unfolds theſe brilliant qualities, theſe diſtinguiſhed talents, which are now ſeen only through the covering of a veil, and till his muſe ſublime has celebrated the glory of the King of France, then, perhaps, he may be preſented with a *lis d'or*, as he has already received," &c. &c.

Quel Quadro poi che così ornato appare
D'Auro, nè in quel dipinto alcun raſſembra,
Eſſer dovran di Giulio, a cui le chiare
Virtù fan duci, tratte in lui le membra.
E ciò fia, quando quel ch'in lui traſpare
D'Alto, e di bel, n'appaia, e fuori aſſembri,
E che del Franco re con alti carmi
Cantato havrà la gloria al ſuon de l'armi.
Ei forſe fia degli aurei gigli a parte,
Com' hebbe già l'aquile d'oro in dono,
Mercè che tra paſtori ornò le carte,
Miſti con regi; ond'hor ne bomba il ſuono.

He afterwards enumerates (pp. 352-3) all his works, giving the liſt which we have already quoted, and terminates his panegyric in this manner: "then the magician was ſilent; and Flora demanded when this portrait of the virtuous Julius

Malmignati would appear; this image ſo intereſting to every man, who is not either vile or contemptible. The magician promiſes to ſatisfy her impatience the enſuing morning at ſun riſe."

Qui tacque il Mago; e dimandogli Flora,
Quando nel quadro fia pinta l'imago,
Che di mirar che le virtudi honora,
Se vil non è, ciaſcun eſſer del vago:
Promiſe il mago a la naſcente Aurora
Far le lor voglie ſatie, e'l deſir pago.

See what he ſays of this ſame portrait in the firſt octave of the ſeventeenth canto, p. 361. He does not heſitate to ſuppoſe, that all the world will be eager to ſee his portrait; that they will regard it as an object of great value; and that it will conſtitute the moſt valuable ornament of this palace, which contains the pictures of the greateſt men. In the ſame octave, alſo (the firſt of the 17th canto, p. 361), he informs us, that he was very young when he wrote his Henriade.

Poiche mirò di Lendinara Armillà,
Anzi d'Italia, anzi d'Europa, i lumi,
Flora non men di voglia arde, e ſfavilla,
Paſcer nel quadro incerto avida i lumi.
Mirollo al di naſcente: aura tranquilla
Dimoſtra; e tra verdi anni, alti coſtumi
Traggon tutti a vederlo; e di gran pregio
Ciaſcun ſtimollo, e d'ornamento egregio.

Enchanters, magicians, nightmare, ſuccùbus, angels, demons, and ſaints, are very important perſonages in this eccentric performance; where we find all at once piety, and even controverſy, polemical theology, morality, laſcivious deſcriptions, obſcenity, and verſes more worthy of the *Vendemmiatore*, and of the *Stanze in lode della menta*, than of the majeſty of the epic poem; for example.

E vergogna, e timore in un l'aſſale,
Che pur ignuda la ſprovviſta è colta.
Vedreſti hor con la mano, hor col guanciale,
Lei ricoprir LA PICCIOL PARTE INCOLTA.
Cant. 10, p. 237.

And again:

Altra la man tenia ſovra IL BOSCHETTO
Che nulla invidia al BEL GIARDIN DI FIORA*
L'altr'ha ſovra le mamme, &c. &c.

But the moſt remarkable thing in the poem of Malmignati is, that (Cant. 6, p. 129 et ſeq.) Henry IV, is carried up into heaven, during the night, in a car of fire, and there ſees the places that are intended for Chriſtian princes; and (Cant. 22, p. 468 et ſeq.) St. Louis appears to him, and exhorts him to embrace the Catholic religion: Henry yields to his perſuaſions; and the *denouement* of the Henriad of Malmignati is the SAME as that of the Henriad of Voltaire, which was poſterior to it by a whole century!

☞ *In our next Number we ſhall give two intereſting memoirs, ſerving as a corollary to the preceding curious piece of biography.*

A SYSTEM OF COSMOLOGY, INTENDED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GENERAL STUDY OF HISTORY.

[Continued from page 344.]

Of the Druids.

AS the Druids poſſeſſed ſo great a degree of power, both in civil matters as well as in religious, a more particular account of them may juſtly be expected, at leaſt as far as we can gather any information reſpecting them from antient authors; for it cannot be expected that much ſhould be obtained concerning an inſtitution, the members of which made a myſtery of their religion and philoſophy, and held it as an eſtabliſhed rule never to commit any thing relative to either to writing. They had the ſole care of all religious matters, which they ſo artfully and dexterouſly introduced into every other concern, both public and private, that no-

* It ſeems that Malmignati had in view the following verſes from the *Stanze in lode della menta, fol.* 28 *verſo*, edit. de Venice 1574 in 12; and p. 128, v. 3, *dell' opere burleſche, in Uſecht al Reno*, 1771, 12mo.

E ciò qualora il ſanguinoſo fiume
Eſce turbando *il bel giardin d'amore.*

thing could be done without their approbation. Their antiquity is ſuppoſed to be of the ſame date with that of the Brachmans of India, Magi of Perſia, Chaldees, or prieſts of Babylon, and Aſſyria, and with the oldeſt ſects of philoſophers*. And conſidering the ſurpriſing conformity of their doctrine, notwithſtanding their vaſt diſtance from each other, we ſhall hardly be able to account for it on any other ſyſtem than the one propoſed in the beginning of this work, reſpecting the origin of nations, and the peopling of Europe; for what communication can we poſſibly imagine to have taken place in thoſe early times, particularly between thoſe foreign ſects and the Druids of Britain, amongſt whom was the grand ſeminary of the druidiſh ſyſtem, whither the Gauls ſent their own Druids for inſtruction? In Britain reſided the Archdruid, to whom they appealed as to their dernier reſort in all doubtful or controverted caſes†. It is much more reaſonable, therefore, to derive that great reſemblance obſervable between them all from thoſe remote times when they were in ſome meaſure but one people, and to ſuppoſe that each tribe carefully preſerved their knowledge, and carried it into thoſe parts of the world where they ſettled.

The exceſſive power diffuſed throughout the druidiſh tribe reſembled that which was afterwards conſolidated into one, in the perſon of the Pope: they choſe the annual magiſtrates of every city, who had, during that year, the ſupreme authority, and ſometimes the title of king; who yet could do nothing without their approbation and advice, not ſo much as call a council‡. They uſed the ſame arbitrary power in their courts of judicature, and all other caſes, and were eſteemed the chief of every Gauliſh commonwealth; they had the ſole management and inſtruction of youth in every thing but the training them up in the art of war, from which ſervice they were exempt, as alſo from all kind of tribute, which did not a little increaſe their number of diſciples, for their order was not fixed to any particular families or nation of Gaul, but every man had a right to ſtand candidate for admiſſion into it, if approved of by the ſociety. Their Grand Druid was choſen from among them by the plurality of votes; and when any diſpute aroſe, it was often terminated, as in caſes among the laity, by the ſword! As they committed nothing to writing, they put all their myſteries and learning into verſe, which in time were multiplied to ſuch a number, that it took them twenty years to be perfect in them. Their ſequeſtered way of life exempting them from all thoſe worldly evils which diſtreſs and therefore weaken the mind, their abſtemiouſneſs and celibacy, their bodies inured to cold and hardſhips, living chiefly in the woods, with a nervous ſyſtem, in conſequence, preſerved in its natural vigor, will account for the extenſive powers of memory they muſt have poſſeſſed, as it does for the great abilities and various kinds of knowledge which many of the monks undoubtedly poſſeſſed.

The three fundamentals of their religion were, the worſhip of the deity, and of a plurality when that was introduced; abſtaining from all evil; and in behaving with intrepidity on all occaſions. To enforce theſe, they taught the immortality of the ſoul, and a life after this, of bliſs or miſery, according as they had lived.

They pretended to great ſkill in ſome branches of geography and aſtronomy; ſuch as the knowledge of the dimenſions and form of the earth, the motions of the planets

* Laert. in procem. & Polyhiſt.
† Cæſ. Com. L. iv. ‡ Cæſ. Com. L. vii.

and their influence, for they profeſſed aſtrology; and if what Diodorus Siculus has preſerved to us, out of Hecatæus*, may be depended on, the Druids of Britain could, as with teleſcopes, ſhew the moon nearer, and diſcover therein mountains. This is only an inſtance out of many which might be brought to prove that the arts have, at different times, been loſt, and revived in ſucceeding ages; which can alone render credible the prodigies of ſkill we find recorded by hiſtorians, as exhibited in the works of the antients. And though we cannot ſuppoſe the Druids to have attained to the perfection of the preſent day in the optician's art, they may, however, have made teleſcopes and other inſtruments of greater powers than one would at firſt be inclined to ſuppoſe.

The fair ſex were held in high eſteem among the Gauls in general, even to a degree of ſuperſtitious veneration, and their ſayings often received as prophetic; from whence it became very eaſy for them to gain a ſtep farther towards the ſacred character, by the admiſſion into the order of the Druids; and we accordingly find Druideſſes among them, poſſeſſed of great power, ſufficient to determine the reſolutions of an whole army, or the council, according to the augurial deciſions which were drawn from the inſpection of the bodies of the priſoners taken in war, on being cut up, and the intrails viewed by theſe delicate ladies, who always ſeized on theſe wretches, and put them to death. There were three claſſes of the Druideſſes: the chief of them, as moſt reſpected, and who were thought to be always endowed with a ſpirit of prophecy, made a vow of perpetual virginity. The next were thoſe who, though allowed to marry, were yet obliged to abſtain from the matrimonial intercourſe, except one ſingle time in the whole year, that they might bring children; after which, they returned to their office, which was to aſſiſt the Druids at their religious functions. The laſt were only attendants on the others. The firſt claſs, being from an early time of life devoted to their profeſſion, entertained no ideas but thoſe that were laid before them, and may eaſily be ſuppoſed reconciled to their ſituation: the ſtate of the ſecond ſeems moſt to excite our pity.

There was another order held in high eſteem, the Vates or bards, which have often been confounded with the Druids, but were, in reality, inferior to them; their office being only to ſing the praiſes of their heroes, and to accompany their ſongs with inſtrumental muſic.

Notwithſtanding all the ſevere edicts of the Roman emperors, both Chriſtian and Pagan, againſt the Druids, there were ſtill veſtiges of that inſtitution, and even of the worſt part of it, long after the converſion of the Gauls to Chriſtianity, and even to the middle of the ſixth century.

It has been ſuppoſed by ſome, that the Druids were ſo called from Druys, the fourth king of the Celtes, mentioned by Beroſus as a man of uncommon learning for thoſe days; but, as Camden thinks, the opinion of Pliny is more probable, that the word was derived from the Celtic and Greek word Δρῦς Drus, an oak, which tree was held ſacred by the Celtes as well as the Scythians. Of the oak and its miſeltoe, we have ſpoken before: the account given by Pliny of the manner of gathering it, is all that need be added. He tells us, "that the Gauls called the miſeltoe by a name which ſignified---cure all, as it is ſcarce, and rarely found: when any of it has been diſcovered, they go with a great ceremony and reſpect to gather it. When the Druids have prepared the ſacrifice and the ban-

* Lib. iii. c. 11.

quet, which uſually followed, one of them, clothed in white, gets up the tree, and with a ſickle of gold cuts off the miſeltoe, which is received in a white ſack; which done, they pray God to give a bleſſing to his own gift, and thoſe who are favoured with it."

With reſpect to this ſuperſtitious veneration for the oak, it does not ſeem difficult to account for it, if we conſider that ſometimes the moſt inſignificant and trivial things have been choſen for particular purpoſes, to which in reality they bore not the leaſt relation, but merely from a natural fitneſs they poſſeſſed to facilitate thoſe purpoſes, from whence a conſtant and common practice in the uſe of them on thoſe occaſions ſoon obtained; to which if we add the conſideration of their having been more convenient for religious functions, under certain circumſtances, and of their having therefore been appropriated to that end by the miniſters of religion, though without aſcribing any thing holy to them in their own nature, we may eaſily conceive how, in length of time, a ſuperſtitious veneration for the things themſelves, which were only the inſtruments, may ſoon ariſe, and in the courſe of ages, the occaſion, which was the connecting idea, being loſt ſight of, but thoſe means being ſtill aſſociated with religious ideas, the one becomes as ſacred as the other, or rather becomes part; and the ſhadow is taken for the ſubſtance. Thus it ſeems this high eſteem for the oak was common to the Gauls, the old patriarchs, and the Jews, though not in the ſame ſuperſtitious degree. Abraham is recorded to have pitched his tents in the plains of Mamre; yet, in the original, an oaky grove is plainly ſignified, in the opinion of the beſt Hebrew ſcholars: he planted groves of them, and wherever he pitched his tent, he built an altar to the Lord. Theſe large trees were undoubtedly choſen in thoſe hot countries for the ſake of coolneſs and ſhade; and were in great eſteem by his deſcendants, not only on account of their uſefulneſs and long duration, but out of regard to him who planted them. This regard by degrees grew into poſitive ſuperſtition, not only among the Jews, but alſo the Chriſtians, Mahometans, and other nations; for we are informed that the oaks under which Abraham dwelt were ſtill ſhewn in the time of Conſtantine, and reſorted to with great devotion by Chriſtians, Turks, and even Pagans: ſo that it may eaſily be ſuppoſed, that among the antient Gauls, who were leſs enlightened, ideas in a ſtill higher degree ſuperſtitious and abſurd would ſoon be added to thoſe more natural ones, of reſpect and veneration, for the firſt eſtabliſhment of their religion, and the memory of the Patriarchs.

It was neceſſary to be more particular in this enquiry into the religion of the Gauls, as it was the ſource and foundation of the religions of moſt other countries; and, when taken together, with the mode in which the origin of nations and the ſpreading of the firſt people has been accounted for in the beginning of this work, will be very ſerviceable to the reader as an introduction, in his hiſtorical ſtudies, to thoſe of all other nations.

The Gauls were formed into different ſtates, each of which had its particular form of government; ſome monarchical, others ariſtocratical, or partly democratical. Tacitus reckons no leſs than ſixty-four of theſe ſtates, who were bound to form every year a general council of the whole Gauliſh people, by ſending each a delegate to aſſiſt at it. Theſe little republics were ſo extremely jealous of each other's power, that they were obliged to enter into combinations againſt each other, and the ſmaller ſtates put themſelves under the protection

of the greater. This was the ſtate in which Cæſar found them when he firſt entered Gaul, under pretence of repelling the invaſion of the Helvetians.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Univerſal Magazine.

SOME REMARKS ON A PECULIAR CHEMICAL PHENOMENON, BY C. PAYSSE.

THOUGH from the preſent chemical knowledge which we poſſeſs we are enabled to account for a number of intereſting and curious phenomena, the theory of which was before unknown, yet it muſt be confeſſed that there ſtill remains many diſcoveries to be made to attain that ſtation of perfection to which men, who have illuſtrated this ſcience, are willing to elevate us; but hitherto confined in the narrow path of diſcovered knowledge, we have been compelled to adopt thoſe hypotheſes which preſent the greateſt probabilities, or which appear to deviate leaſt from the criterion of poſſible events.

The phenomenon that is the object of this memoir, may, I think, be conſidered as one of thoſe that yet remains to be elucidated; but I apprehend it will be ſufficient to render it worthy of being known to chemiſts, if it can be demonſtrated to be of importance to ſcience, though the cauſe remain unknown.

In a magazine of pharmacy, the care of which was entruſted to me at the military hoſpital of Maeſtricht, two bottles of brown glaſs, corked and labelled "*Solution of mercury with the nitrous acid,*" being about three parts full, fell into my hands while making a general ſurvey of the medicines of this depôt: the deſire of uniting two homogeneous liquids, and of containing them both in a ſingle phial well corked, to avoid the ſmalleſt evaporation, induced me to procure a decanter of white glaſs. The liquid of one of the bottles was emptied, by means of a funnel, into the vaſe which I had prepared; it was, in fact, nitrate of mercury. The ſecond bottle, labelled like the former, was uncorked, and a part of it poured upon the contents of the firſt bottle; but after having introduced about one hundred and thirty grammes, or four ounces, it emitted a very ſenſible ethereal odour; and I was ſoon convinced that this liquid was neither more nor leſs than the mercurial nitrate, or rather undiſtilled nitric ether (the ſpirit of dulcified nitre). I then ſtopped from pouring any more, but corked up all the bottles, and replaced them.

I was anxious to ſee what effect had been produced in the decanter containing the mixture of about five parts of the ſolution of mercury and one part of nitric ether. I obſerved that there had been produced a white precipitate, very abundant, and which I ſeparated from the liquid by filtration: it was carefully dried; its taſte was very ſtyptic and metallic, communicating to diſtilled water a diſagreeable flavour, ſomething ſimilar to that of the liquid of Van-Swieten. A part of this precipitate was put into a phial, which I heated in a ſand bath, in order to ſublimate or volatiliſe thoſe parts that were ſuſceptible of it: the phial being taken from the fire, cooled and broken, preſented on its ſides brilliant cryſtals pointed, and which I found, after ſome experiments, to be nothing but ſuroxigenated muriate of mercury: diſſolving it in pure water, I perceived, however, that it did not entirely combine with this liquid; ſo that, examining the inſoluble part, I was convinced, by various experiments, that it was only the muriate of mercury with an exceſs of oxide.

The bottom of the phial of the firſt operation contained oxide of mercury, of a pale red, brilliant and micaceous, ſimilar to that which

they prepare in Holland, and which is called in commerce *(criſtalliſe)*, red precipitate.

It is then evident that the precipitate in queſtion conſiſted of ſuroxigenated muriat, with an exceſs of oxide of mercurial nitrate, which may be ſeparated. The two muriats appear to be formed by the muriatic acid, which the common nitric acid of commerce almoſt always contains, and with which the mercurial ſolution ſhould doubtleſs be formed. This preparation comes originally from the Auſtrians.

The liquid that is ſeparated from the precipitate which we have been examining, is that which preſents the moſt complicated phenomena: a ſecond white precipitate was formed after two days quiet, and which I carefully ſeparated. The decanter well corked, and the liquid perfectly clear and limpid, were placed upon a ſhelf in the diſpenſary. Some months paſſed without the leaſt appearance of alteration in the liquid: it was quite clear, and not the ſmalleſt precipitation; when all at once, one day about ſix o'clock in the evening (in autumn), there was heard a moſt violent exploſion in the ſhop; the noiſe and the concuſſion were felt all over the hoſpital: being called, I ſoon aſcertained the cauſe which occaſioned ſo much fear; I perceived that the decanter in queſtion was vaniſhed; that many of the bottles near it had been broken, but yet remained in their places; the ſhelf that was over had been ſhaken, and almoſt overturned. But the moſt remarkable circumſtance was, that the glaſs panes of a caſement which was oppoſite, and at leaſt ten feet diſtant from the ſhelf where the bottle had ſtood, was partly broken to pieces. Only a part of the pieces of this bottle could be found; the whole which I could collect did not weigh more than thirty-two grammes (about one ounce), while the weight of the whole bottle was, at leaſt, a demi-kilogramme: theſe pieces were ſo ſmall, that it was difficult to perceive them; the label was found almoſt entire upon the window; and many very ſmall pieces of glaſs might be perceived adhering to it.

Is this phenomenon to be attributed to the ſimultaneous decompoſition of the nitric acid and alcohol?

Can it be attributed to the formation of the nitric ether and its expanſibility?

Is it produced by the reaction of the iſolated principles of the acid and alcohol, to make room for new binarious combinations, ſuch as water, ammoniac, and carbonic acid?

Or rather, may it be referred to ſtill more complex combinations of oxigen, hydrogen, azote, carbon, &c.? Of this I am ignorant, and I leave to abler chemiſts the trouble of reſolving this problem.

I ſhould have announced this fact long before, but I wiſhed to produce it again by new experiments, to obſerve it with every poſſible attention, and to throw ſome light, if poſſible, upon this aſtoniſhing detonation; but the experiments which I have tried, during two years, have not furniſhed any ſatisfactory reſults.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

"*Let thoſe teach others who themſelves excel*"

WAS a maxim delivered by a very young writer, and has ſince been handed down by ſucceeding wits to the preſent day. I do not unconditionally ſubſcribe to the juſtneſs of this precept; but I do think that nothing is more ungracious than for a man to aſſume the authority of dictating, or, in plain words, to ſet himſelf up for a *critic*, and yet to be ignorant of his own language, and unable to write it even with propriety, much leſs with elegance.

Theſe remarks were ſuggeſted to me by reading the account of

"*Maurices's Criſis of Britain, a Poem,*" in the *Imperial Review, or Dublin Literary Journal:* the criticiſm itſelf is of ſo harmleſs a caſt, and has ſo little of acerbity in it, that I am ſure the writer has not been long uſed to the employment; but *time* will accuſtom him to the *cutting up* part of his trade. But at p. 504 I met with the following expreſſion:

"We may, however, be permitted to remark, that though the change of profeſſed irreligion and atheiſm, which Mr. M. urges againſt our enemies with vehement eloquence, might be *relevant* in 1798." &c. &c.

The only ſenſe in which this word *relevant* can be taken, according to the context, is that of being *applicable, appropriate,* &c.; but it has no ſuch ſignification. The Reviewer was probably led into this error by the word *irrelevant*, which ſtanding for *inappropriate, inapplicable,* &c. he naturally conceived, in the true ſpirit of Hibernian accuracy, that *relevant*, deprived of its *ir*, muſt mean the contrary. So much for his philological diſcernment!

In the ſame review, and in the account of *Barrow's Travels in Africa*, p. 510, we behold a ſingular diſplay of phraſeological elegance. *Vide et crede!*

"The third chapter contains an account of a journey into the country of the Kaffers, which was not accompliſhed without danger, but which afforded a great variety of objects worthy the notice of an *inquiſitive* and *well-informed* traveller. In ſome places the ſcenery was beautiful and grand; and in others the roaring of the beaſts of the foreſt would make the *ſtouteſt* heart *to* tremble."

I queſtion whether any banker's clerk or pert cit within the ſound of Bow Bell could *roar* us out a prettier piece of compoſition than the above. What inimitable force and energy there are in that expreſſive *to!*

"Then fear alarm'd poor Harry Blake.
"And made poor Harry's head *to* ake," &c.

Ought we not, Mr. Editor, to expect ſomething like correctneſs, at leaſt, from thoſe ſelf conſtituted arbiters of public taſte. *Ne ſutor ultra crepidam* was juſtly applied to the pſeudo-connoiſſeur, who went beyond his judgement: I believe it is a maxim that would equally apply to many of our *diurnal, monthly, quarterly,* and *annual* critics; for we have *all* theſe now! How would our forefathers have ſtared to have ſeen the republic of literature overrun with theſe "ſpawn!" Some two or three years ago, we were perfectly contented with our monthly reports from the court of criticiſm; but having refined upon this ſyſtem, we now gibbet authors, by the day, by the month, by the quarter, and by the year, not leaving them the remoteſt chance to eſcape; for be they ever ſo trifling, ever ſo grave, or ever ſo important, they are ſure to ſuit the plan of ſome of them. Superficial obſervers would be apt to conclude that this inundation of reviews is indicative of our growing literary importance beyond our anceſtors. Alas! quite the contrary! Our Addiſons, our Popes, our Drydens, and our Miltons, never dreamt of a reviewer's approbation: their conſcious genius taught them to expect the ſuffrages of mankind! But our modern authors owe to reviews, magazines, and newſpapers, nearly all the celebrity which is attached to their names.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

TIM. CRITIC.

COMMENTS UPON THE LAWS OF THE SOCIETY OF ENGRAVERS.

[Concluded from page 355.]

HAVING examined how the funds of this inſtitution are diſpenſed as a benefit ſociety, let its

principles be next probed as a mercantile aſſociation:---here the poor money-ſubſcriber will have equal cauſe of complaint.

The governors have given themſelves the power of ordering paintings and drawings to be made; they have reſerved to their own order the right of embelliſhing books with engravings, and of publiſhing the ſame; they have been ſo provident of their pockets, as to ſecure an authority for providing the very copper on which their engravings are to be made; and all this ſhall be paid for from the funds of the ſociety, together with all the expences of advertiſements and publications: and have afterwards given themſelves a right to divide the profits amongſt thoſe of their own order whoſe plates form a component part of ſuch works. Should the works ſo publiſhed anſwer to the expectation of the governors, they have taken care to repay to the funds of the ſociety the original expence. It is remarkable that, provided works ſo publiſhed ſhould *not* repay that original expence, the laws provide no means of making good the ſums for that purpoſe taken from the funds of the ſociety. Surely the poſſibility of ſuch an event could not but occur to the law-makers; why then was it not provided for? If their intentions were juſt, the omiſſion is inexplicable; if unjuſt, palpable. If the funds of the ſociety are inadequate to its purpoſes, they have, as before obſerved, given themſelves the power of lending money to the ſociety, which ſhall be paid as the contributions of the money-ſubſcribers come in. As one of the purpoſes of the ſociety is trade, they can, therefore, lend money to themſelves for that purpoſe, and enjoy the whole of the profits. According to the laws of the ſociety, its funds are in danger from every ſpeculation in trade in which they are employed, whilſt they can have no advantage in the proſperity of any commercial undertaking, except in the publication of the firſt mentioned ſubſcription plates, of the value of twenty-five guineas each.

The governors have authoriſed themſelves to allow unto themſelves the ſum of two guineas at each monthly meeting, to be equally divided amongſt ſuch of themſelves as ſhall be aſſembled within the firſt half hour after the chair ſhall be taken; ſo that, if the buſineſs of the meeting ſhall be to appropriate the funds of the ſociety to their own ſpeculations in trade, they have taken care to reimburſe themſelves for the trouble.

Whatever may be the policy of any engraver, or any number of engravers, aſſociating together for the publication of their own works, let it not for a moment be ſuppoſed that I diſpute the right. Every man has an undoubted claim fairly and honeſtly to apply his talents to his beſt advantages; but in the foundation of all ſocieties that are to be permanent, the ſuperſtructure muſt be raiſed upon juſtice, equality, and reciprocity; all of which are wanted in the formation of the ſociety in queſtion; and, wanting thoſe eſſentials, it will not only be found unworthy the patronage of the public, but can never anſwer the purpoſes intended.

How far this ſociety may tend to the advancement or depreſſion of the arts, may be of more conſequence to the public than the intereſts of the engravers as a body of men. A remarkable coincidence of two circumſtances is here worthy of conſideration. In the reign of Lewis XIV, the French painters aſſociated themſelves for the purpoſe of exhibiting their own productions, and thereby advancing their own intereſt with that of the arts. So far from this being the reſult of the experiment, it was found that private intereſts roſe

ſuperior to public advantage, and paltry conſiderations to the advancement of the art they purſued; hence aroſe tyranny and oppreſſion. The monarch was reſorted to, to remedy the evil, and the French Academy was founded. From ſimilar cauſes ſprung the Engliſh Academy. What the laws of thoſe ſocieties were, I know not. It is next to impoſſible they ſhould have been more illiberal, rapacious, and abſurd, than thoſe under conſideration.

It has been before obſerved, that the governors of this inſtitution have been eager in graſping at power; and that power has been directed by the hand of ſelfiſhneſs. If, upon ſuch principles, the governors ſufficiently increaſe, the conſequences will be in proportion to the power; and this ſociety, which ought to have had in proſpect the elevation of the arts, may become a conſpiracy to deſtroy them. Suppoſe all, or nearly all, the principal engravers of this metropolis become governors of this aſſociation, where they have regular meetings, committees, with records of their deliberations and reſolutions; what would then hinder thoſe men from raiſing their prices to any amount? Without their aſſiſtance, no work requiring any conſiderable number of plates could be completed. Suppoſe, for inſtance, a ſpirited bookſeller ſhould begin to publiſh a ſplendid edition of the bible in numbers, with many plates, and calculate his expences on the general price of the plates he may intend. A very large capital will ſoon be ſunk in ſuch an undertaking. He then becomes completely in the power of ſuch a number of governors as is ſuppoſed. If he proceed in the undertaking, he muſt pay the price they may demand; if he find that impoſſible, a conſiderable portion of his capital is loſt, and the public are burthened with a few numbers of an unfiniſhed work. Greater evils than this may ſtill be ſuppoſed; for, after ſuch a work ſhall, by great expences, become profitable, the power I ſuppoſe may withdraw its aſſiſtance, and the publication is at an end. That power, then, alone is capable of proceeding with the publication, and building its advanvantages on the ruin of the original projector. Such a number of governors may determine on finiſhing their works in a leſs complete manner, which will be equivalent to a higher price: becoming publiſhers themſelves, they would have an additional motive to ſuch a determination, in order to give a ſuperiority to their own publications to that of others. I have freely, and I hope fairly, commented upon what the governors have actually done: far be it from me to ſuppoſe they will ever be guilty of ſuch atrocities; I only reprobate the power, as it muſt tend to depreſs great ſpeculations where the aſſiſtance of art is required, and conſequently injure the arts themſelves; for every man of common information muſt know how ſocieties of men have in general acted, when combined for intereſted purpoſes; and it will be well worth the conſideration of thoſe that are to be dependant upon them.

The governors of this ſociety are ſo united by intereſt as to become a ſort of fraternity: as their laws ſuppoſe them entitled to advantages over the other parts of their community, will it be ſurpriſing if they recommend, ſupport, and bolſter each other up in works of credit and advantage; and that other engravers, who are neither governors, nor ſupporters of governors, may be thereby injured?

Having examined the equity and policy of the laws of this ſociety, it may be well to conſider their legality. By the ſixth ſection of the "Act for the Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies,"

the treaſurers or truſtees of the ſame are required, from time to time, to lay out ſuch parts of their capital as ſhall not be immediately wanted on private ſecurity, or to inveſt the ſame in the public funds. By the fourteenth ſection of the ſaid act, they are allowed to receive donations; and ſuch donations in like manner, with the contributions paid by the ſeveral members, ſhall be applied as above directed, "*And ſhall not be applied in any other manner.*"

It then appears that the governors hazarding the funds of the ſociety of engravers in commercial ſpeculations is not legal. In protecting the property of friendly ſocieties, the legiſlature could never have an intention of converting them into trading companies. The governors are permitted to amount to forty: they jointly publiſh their ſubſcription-plates for the benefit of the whole of the ſociety; the money ſubſcribers producing the capital for this purpoſe, and receiving a ſhare of the benefits, become copartners. Now, as no trading company is by law allowed to conſiſt of more than five partners, without a charter for that purpoſe had and obtained, the laws of the ſociety of engravers again become contrary to the laws of the land.

What number of money-ſubſcribers there may be in this ſociety, I am not informed: ſuppoſing them poſſeſſed of common intellects, there cannot be many. However helpleſs their ſtate may be with reſpect to the governors, it may be ſome conſolation for them to know, that without expence they may at all times prefer a petition to the Lord Chancellor, who can redreſs any acts committed in the ſociety contrary to the laws of the realm. The knowledge of this may, perhaps, make the governors act with proper circumſpection.

The general reflection, upon a fair examination of the laws of this ſociety, can only be, that they are devoid of equity, reciprocity, and equality; and contrary to the very law in that caſe made and provided for the encouragement and relief of friendly ſocieties. To the engravers in general they are unjuſt and oppreſſive. They will be found inimical to the progreſs of art, by deterring men of large property from engaging their capitals in works of great extent, where the aſſiſtance of the engraver is required. Whether abſurdity or injuſtice moſt predominates in them is difficult to determine; there can be no doubt, however, that they are formed for the advantage of the governors alone.

J. Hopwood.

THREE DAYS AT POTZDAM.

(Continued from page 347.)

A YOUNG Hungarian nobleman, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf extremely in the Auſtrian ſervice in the Low Countries during the courſe of the laſt war, related to me a moſt affecting ſcene, which, in conſequence of the cuſtom of erecting private obeliſks, took place between two of the moſt illuſtrious and venerable generals in the Imperial ſervice. One of them had erected an obeliſk in a choſen ſpot of his grounds to the memory of a ſon whom he had loſt during the above-mentioned unfortunate war: on the tablets of the column were recorded the manner in which the young man had met his fate, and the gallantry with which he had fallen. Chance led a detachment of the Auſtrian army, with General ***** at its head, through a town in the neighbourhood of this veteran's eſtate. The two generals agreed to paſs the day together, and a party of friends and military acquaintance were invited to do honour to the noble and brave gueſt. After dinner, the company, both male and female, drank their coffee in the garden, and the venerable hoſt took occaſion to con-

duct his gueſt towards the ſacred ſpot, where it was the greateſt pleaſure left to this reſpectable father to embrace every opportunity of loſing his grief for the death of a loved ſon, in ſetting forth his praiſe, and celebrating his memory. His heart now expanded in the luxury of impreſſing the youth's merit upon the mind of his illuſtrious gueſt. He was expatiating upon his worth, and reading the inſcription to General *****, tears all the time chacing one another down the furrows of his venerable cheek, when his noble viſitor, ſuddenly embracing his old friend, burſt into an agony of tears:—fate, during the ſame campaign, had alſo deprived him of a dearly loved ſon, who had fallen in a like honourable and gallant manner. Thus did the obeliſk become at the ſame moment, as it were, a double monument;—it told of both youths: and the two veteran fathers, motionleſs alike, ſtood weeping in ſilent anguiſh the irreparable loſs of a ſon. The ſcene was ſuch as would not have diſgraced the pathetic rapture of romance, and yet was the natural and intereſting effuſion of virtuous ſentiment in two of the braveſt and moſt intrepid veterans in the Imperial ſervice.—But to return to our marble hearts and heads. Although moſt of the fineſt antique ſtatues are principally diſpoſed in the inſide of the palace, nevertheleſs there are too many *chef d'œuvres*, ſtill expoſed to the injury of the weather, diſperſed about the park and gardens. This is to be lamented, as the temperature of the air in northern climates is by no means favourable to the preſervation of ſtone or marble: beſide the humidity which prevails in the atmoſphere, there is a conſiderable quantity of ſaline particles in the air, which, in a very ſhort time, works upon the hardeſt marble. Thus a ſtatue becomes more honey-combed (to uſe the artiſt-term) in the ſpace of fifty years in Germany or England than it did in the ſpace of a thouſand years, while it was in the climate of Greece or Italy. The fine antique buſts of the Arundelian Collection, which were placed round the outſide of the theatre at Oxford, received ſo much injury while they were there, that they were withdrawn to the ſchools, where they now are, with the other marbles.

There are many duplicates and triplicates of buſts and ſtatues; but, upon cloſe obſervation, we ſhall perceive that this repetition is not the effect of a promiſcuous ſelection: in thoſe of them which are mythological, the different attributes and allegories of fable give riſe to different repreſentations of the ſame divinity, and by this means the various beautiful and characteriſtic deſcriptions of Greek and Roman authors are illuſtrated: in thoſe among them which are hiſtorical or biographical, the repetition of the ſame perſonage proceeds either from ſome ſpecific perfection or beauty particular to each one individually, or from their being the works of different artiſts, and of different periods of time; and in this manner a criterion is formed, by which the hiſtory of the art and its progreſs is developed.

We ſhall leave all theſe obſervations to be purſued by thoſe ſkilled in the *reconditæ literæ* of antiquarians, and by thoſe gifted with the talent of reſearch, who might find abundant ſcope for exerciſing their learning among the marbles of Potzdam. Frederick the Second was the firſt perſon in Pruſſia, as Charles the Firſt was the firſt in England, whoſe taſte led him to collect antiques. The French began the like purſuit nearly about the ſame time, incited by the example of the Cardinal of Mazarine, whoſe cabinet of antiques was extenſive, and curiouſly collected.

Precincts of Sans Souci.

THE precincts of the garden commence at the Obelisk, and abound with fruit trees of all kinds, and especially with figs and grapes, the growth of Turkey, Hungary, Spain, Italy, and Greece, cultivated with extreme care in frames, espaliers, conservatories, and hothouses. A profusion of statues, highly finished, is dispersed over the grounds.

A variety of grottos, temples, fountains, and works of different kinds, extremely costly, are scattered over the gardens. Among the modern statues, it is worth observing that there is a Colossean statue of Neptune, ten feet high, of Carrarian marble. The block out of which it was formed was so very large, that no master of a ship would venture to take it on board, lest it should injure his vessel. A sculptor was in consequence sent from Potzdam to Leghorn, in order to half-hew the statue, so as to reduce the volume of marble to a transportable size.

This operation reminds me of that performed by order of Catherine the Second, mentioned by the ingenious Mr. Coxe, in consequence of which a stupendous piece of granite was transported from a morass three miles distant from Petersburgh, in order to form a pedestal for the equestrian Colossean statue of Peter the Great. That block of granite, after being reduced in size for the purpose of transportation, was forty-two feet long at the base, thirty-six at the top, twenty-one thick, and seventeen high.

On the right hand of the great marble basin rises the hill, on which is situated the palace of Sans Souci. This hill, or rather little mountain, was first cleared of its its wild growth, and disposed for cultivation, in the year 1744; when the King, on his triumphant return from the second Silesian war, laid the foundation of this seat of retirement, and of the blended beauties of nature and art: and nature, it must be confessed, receives no disparagement from the aid of art in the Electorate of Brandenburgh, which is in most parts a flat sandy soil, far different from the luxuriant vegetation and picturesque scenery of the two contiguous territories of Saxony and Silesia.

The mountain is cut into six terraces, each of them ten feet wide; and a broad flight of steps lead up the middle of it to the palace of Sans Souci, which stands on the summit, and commands a fine prospect of the town and country of Potzdam.

The six terraces contain vines of all kinds and countries, under upwards of eight hundred light frames, and are lined with a profusion of peach and apricot trees: more than one hundred and eighty recesses, formed in the side of the mountain, are crowded with fruit trees of all sorts in full perfection; and each terrace is bordered at the extremity with plantations of young nursery plants. In summer these terraces are farther filled with upwards of eight hundred orange-trees of very large growth, and extreme beauty; so that from the base of the mountain up to its summit, where the palace stands, a continued amphitheatre of the richest and most beautiful vegetation of fruits, flowers, and foliage, feathers its side in all the luxury of the most profuse cultivation. The effect of this hanging orange-grove and fruit-garden is very pleasing, particularly to those who are fond of the brilliant display of that suppletory kind of luxuriance, which human art and industry add to the charms of nature, and which is highly favoured here by the elevation of the mountain forming a screen at the back of the plantations, which wards off completely the north wind; while the meridian sun glows with uninterrupted ardor on the front.

The extenſive platform or terrace at the ſummit of the hill, on which the palace ſtands, is bounded at each end by a thick grove of firs, cedars, pines, birch, accacias, and a variety of other trees of foreign and home growth. Before each of theſe groves is placed a group of marble ſtatues and buſts; and behind them are ranged in a ſemicircle ſix buſts of the modern Italian ſchool The group on the right hand conſiſts of Flora attended by a Genius*.

At each end of the palace are bowers, before each of which are four antique buſts of the Polignac collection, and ſix fine vaſes of Dreſden porcelain.

At the end of theſe bowers are cabinets formed of an uncommonly light and delicate trellis-work, againſt which are placed groups of ſleeping children, well executed. In the cloſet, on the left hand, is one of the moſt beautiful and remarkable antique ſtatues that has been preſerved entire to theſe days: it is Antinoüs in the attitude of plunging himſelf into the Nile. Pope Clement the Eleventh made a preſent of this ſtatue to the Princeſs Eugene of Savoy. It afterwards came into the poſſeſſion of Prince Joſeph of Wenzelde Lichtenſtein, of whom the King of Pruſſia bought it.

The Palace of Sans Souci.

THIS Palace, denominated little, in contradiſtinction to a very large one, which ſtands about a mile diſtant, within the precincts of the park, was built after the King's own idea, on a plan drawn under his eye by Baron Knobelſdorff.

The edifice is of white ſtone; and the architecture ſimple, and in a fine ſtyle, forming only a ground ſtory. The grand front towards the garden is embelliſhed with thirty-ſix caryatides, extremely well executed (two between each window), ſupporting the cornice. The centre of the building is diſtinguiſhed by a ſemicircular projection covered with a perforated cupola. In the point of each angle of the projection is a fine antique ſtatue of the Polignac Collection; the one of them a young Bacchus; the other a Roman Conſul, with a bull a pendant at his neck. The top of the architrave is ornamented with vaſes and groups of children, in ſtone, well executed.

A ſemicircular periſtyle, conſiſting of eighty-four Corinthian fluted pillars, in two rows, forms a colonnade terminating at the gable ends of the palace; the architrave of which bears vaſes and groups of children in the ſame ſtyle of the garden front.

Oval Marble Saloon.

THIS ſaloon, of an oblong form, which conſtitutes the grand entrance, is entirely of Sileſian marble, and is ſituated in the ſemicircular projection in the centre of the building. Six beautiful alabaſter fluted Corinthian pillars, each formed of a ſingle block, ſupport the principal cornice. The ceiling of the dome is richly ornamented with gilt relievos, by Merk; and in an aperture in the centre is placed a plate of rock cryſtal, of the uncommon dimenſions of ſeven feet at one extremity, and four feet at the other. The pavement is inlaid with various marbles in wreaths of flowers, grapes, and foliage. In niches near the door on the right hand are two very fine white marble ſtatues, by C. Adam, of Venus Urania, accompanied by many appropriate emblems; and of Apollo, holding in his hand the works of Lucretius, in which are legible the two following verſes, addreſſed to Venus Urania.

"Te ſociam ſtudeo ſcribundis verſibus eſſe
Quos ego de rerum Natura pangere conor.*

* In this ſpot are buried all the King's favourite dogs, as well as his charger. The name of each animal is engraved on a ſtone.

* "Thy aid celeſtial queen of beauty bring,
While Nature's laws in vent'rous verſe I ſing."

On the left of the door is the famous bronze buſt of Charles XII of Sweden, by Bouchardin, noticed by Lavater in his "Phyſiognomy."

Concert Room.

CHIMNEY-PIECE of green marble, vaſes of Berlin porcelain. Theſe vaſes are very fine; but the difference between the earth of the Berlin and the Dreſden porcelain is always perceivable by the lightneſs and fineneſs of texture of the latter, which will always enſure it the preference, although the Berlin is certainly of a whiteneſs nearer approaching that of Sevre.

The King's Bedchamber.

FITTED up with gilt carving after the deſign of Hoppenhaupt, junior.

The bed in an alcove, ſurrounded with a braſs railing.

Fire-ſkreen worked by the Ducheſs Dowager of Brunſwick, a ſiſter of the King's.

Over the chimney is a ſmall antique buſt of Marcus Aurelius; the head of white marble, and the ornaments of mottled agate. Marcus Aurelius and Trajan were the two models which Frederick the Second uſed to affirm---that every Sovereign ought to have conſtantly before their eyes.

"Verteux Marc. Aurele, l'exemple des humains,—mon hero, mon modelle, &c."

ſays the King in his epiſtle to the Marſhal Keith.

The Library, called alſo the Cedar Cloſet.

IT receives this latter appellation from its being wainſcotted with cedar, and the door laid with a parquet of the ſame wood.

In this apartment the King thought moſt, and needed, of courſe, leſs exterior ornament: it is therefore plainly fitted up; but much taſte and refinement is perceivable even in that plainneſs.

The ornaments are of gilt bronze, very ſimple.

The chimney is of Breccia d'Aleppo.

The girandoles are of rock cryſtal.

The books, which are ſelect rather than numerous, conſtitute a library for uſe and not for ſhow. There are no duplicates of editions, merely valuable from their being printed perhaps at Mentz, where the art of printing firſt appeared, or from ſome other ideal motive of excellence. The King uſed to ſay, that one edition of every valuable author was as much as any ſenſible man could want.

The books are contained in four glazed caſes; over which are four fine antique buſts of the Polignac Collection. Theſe buſts are:—Homer—A Philoſopher, anonymous—Socrates—Apollo.

Oppoſite to the receſs where the King uſed to ſit and write, or read, and immediately before his eyes, is placed, in the trellis cabinet facing the window, an antique ſtatue of an Areopagite holding a pair of ſcales.

On each ſide of the palace, on a very conſiderably lower ſite, are ſituated two fine buildings, forming detached and advanced wings, couched as it were under cover of part of the hill; inſomuch that the roof of them is very little, if at all, higher than the level of the platform on which the palace itſelf is ſituated. They are of correſpondent ſize and architecture: we ſhall begin by viſiting the one on the right hand, which is the moſt intereſting, as it conſtitutes the picture gallery.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

EMMA CUMBERLAND: A NARRATIVE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

[Concluded from page 358.]

THE idea of having a new ſyſtem adopted cheered the drooping ſpirits of poor Emma, and completely deceived her with regard to her complaint; a circumſtance which was attended with the moſt deſirable conſequences, as ſhe no longer ſeemed to antedate her fate.

Still she appeared to dread the thoughts of a voyage, from the apprehension of encountering the French, which induced me to promise her that we would merely sail about our coast. The first measure I adopted was, to have her inward garb of flannel formed so as to fit close to the skin, and an additional portion of this salutary covering I ordered to be put to her legs and feet. As her food had for some months been entirely *milk* and *vegetables*, I was cautious of too hastily introducing meat; but a small quantity of beef-tea I immediately ordered her, and in the course of a week I allowed her to take a little meat. I determined to follow Dr. Drake's direction in administering the *fox-glove*, that most invaluable of all medicines in pulmonary complaints, though at first I gave it in rather smaller quantities than he directed; but as the strength of my patient increased, I adhered strictly to his plan, and it would be difficult to describe the gratification I experienced at perceiving the system I had adopted attended with success. If, as a medical man, and a friend, I experienced the most delightful sensations, what must have been the feelings of the parent of the dear girl at beholding the tender flower, which had so long been drooping before her, revive, as it were, by the cheering rays of the sun! Her expressions of *gratitude* frequently *unmanned me*, when, with tears of delight, she used to call me the *preserver* of her *child*; but it would be impossible for the power of language to do justice to her sensations, or to describe the *excess* of her joy! In less than six weeks I had the happiness of pronouncing the lovely Emma out of danger; and in six more, her health was perfectly restored, to the secret satisfaction of all her acquaintance, and to the indescribable felicity of the author of her birth.

I could not help considering it as a duty which I owed society to publish what was considered as the *miraculous recovery* of my friend's child; and gratified shall I be, if the life even of one individual should be preserved by the same means. Still I must beg leave to premise, that, in the case of Emma Cumberland, there was a nervous affection attached to the disease, occasioned probably by the idea of her being in a *consumption*, and knowing that so many of her family had fallen victims to that complaint. The moment I assured my patient that she was *not consumptive*, pleasure, as I before observed, beamed from her eyes; and the mind and body are so intimately connected, that it would be difficult to ascertain the good effect that *circumstance alone* might produce.

If, in pointing out a cure for this destructive malady, I can have the happiness of rendering myself serviceable to mankind, yet, in suggesting to those families who are peculiarly incident to this disorder the means of guarding themselves against its encroachments previous to its acquiring any height, I shall have the great satisfaction of thinking that my exertions may even prove beneficial to ages which are unborn.

That it is easier to prevent a *cause* than to remove an *effect*, has been acknowledged; therefore it is to the first principles of the disease that my observations now will refer; and, by way of strengthening them, I shall introduce the opinions of Dr. Huffland and Dr. Beddoes upon a subject which is of the utmost importance to the human race.

"Could a general assembly of British parents be convened, for the mutual communication of family disasters (observes the latter gentleman), originating in the source of *consumptive complaints*, how many

thouſands might with very little variation adopt the language of Neſtor, when he ſpeaks of the havock which the war of *Troy* occaſioned among the Greeks;"

"Shall I the dire diſtreſsful ſcenes review,
"And open all a parent's griefs anew?
"Trace the long roll of Death, and, ſorrowing, tell
"How, mark'd by Fate, the beſt and loveliest fell!"

Melancholy as is this picture, yet it certainly is applicable to the miſery which reſults from conſumptive complaints; and the diſtreſs which the unfortunate Mrs. Cumberland muſt have ſuffered, how many hundred parents have been deſtined to ſuſtain!—That the ſeeds of this diſorder are ſown in mere childhood, thoſe who have ſtudied it in its various ſtages unanimouſly agree; and to a boarding-ſchool education its prevalence in great meaſure has been attributed, where ſuperficial accompliſhments are conſidered of more importance than health.—Girls brought up under the eye of their parents have a much leſs portion of time devoted to inſtruction, and the hours of recreation are generally ſpent in athletic ſports, particularly if they have an opportunity of aſſociating with their brothers, whoſe amuſements are calculated to promote both pleaſure and health. In the generality of female ſeminaries, all amuſements which excite *vigour* are *prohibited:* even if the young ladies walk, it muſt be in formal pairs; and by this injudicious method a reſtriction is put even upon their feelings, and the ſportive ideas of youth are not ſuffered to expand. Volumes might be written to prove the inutility of this meaſure: *air* and *exerciſe* are peculiarly neceſſary at an early age; the ſprings of life become ſtrengthened by the power of *action*, and their functions become weakened and inert from the want of uſe. The *diet* upon which children are generally fed at boarding ſchools is another reaſon to be aſſigned for their being prejudicial to their health: puddings are ſubſtituted in the place of more nutritious viands, and by this means the child is deprived of the neceſſary ſupport of ſtrength.

I do not mean to recommend too great a portion of *animal* aliment; yet I think a child ſhould be permitted to eat a ſufficient quantity once in the day, combined, of courſe, with different vegetables, to prevent the blood from acquiring humours by what is generally conſidered as groſs food. Still I am perſuaded that conſumptive diſorders have moſt alarmingly increaſed even within the laſt hundred years; for in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the ladies about the court ate beef-ſteaks for breakfaſt, it was far from being a common complaint. To prove the utility of animal food, Doctor Beddoes produces a variety of inſtances; and in his Treatiſe upon Conſumptive Diſorders informs us, that he has found that *butchers* and catgut-makers are peculiarly exempt; "they both" (ſays he) "paſs much of their time amidſt the ſtench of dead animals, and the former are allowed to live entirely upon their food." Previous to his publiſhing his intelligent *Treatiſe* upon *Conſumptions*, he deputed a friend who reſided in Briſtol to interrogate the different butchers there, for the purpoſe of diſcovering whether any *perſon reſiding* in the *family* had ever been ſubject to pulmonary complaints. Viſiting one of their wives from curioſity, he enquired of her whether any of the young men whom her huſband employed had ever died of a *cough*, conceiving that ſhe might not comprehend the exact meaning of the term *conſumption*; to which ſhe made the following reply: "Lord bleſs you, Sir, die of a cough! Why I never heard of ſuch a thing in my life: every one knows that the ſmell

of meat keeps off infection; and if you read *larned* books, no butcher ever died of the plague! My husband has often taken dying sheep into sick gentlemen's chambers as soon as he has drawn the knife across their throats."

Various are the instances which Doctor Beddoes produces, to strengthen his remarks upon the healthy quality of meat; and as his opinions appear to be founded upon *reason* and *demonstration*, it is a query whether the frequenting a slaughter-house might not promote the cure of the disease. The nausea which might be produced by the experiment, doubtless, is an objection to its being tried; yet this, I am persuaded, soon would be conquered, if the patient could be convinced that it was necessary to the preservation of life.

The number of consumptions which are occasioned by the present fashionable mode of clothing are incalculable, united to the destructive evils which result from close rooms, where every ventilation of air is prevented by complete carpeting, and double doors. After breathing an air rendered putrid by the exhalations of numbers, the gossamer-clad female walks to her coach, with a fur tippet, perhaps, carelessly thrown over her shoulders, but with all her pores open ready to receive the cold!——Whilst folly like this prevails, can we be astonished at consumptions, and all the numerous train of evils which tread in its steps? But what have those parents to answer for, who permit this shameful practice, and quiescently suffer their children to hurry themselves to the grave?

It is to those mothers who are anxious to preserve the existence of their offspring that the preceding remarks are particularly addressed; and it is to them that I repeat---the most *beneficial* effects may be expected from *warm clothing*, and from wearing a flannel jacket which completely covers their chest. Though a sea voyage has so often proved salutary in consumptive disorders, sea-bathing has universally been attended with an opposite effect; for it not only increases the disorder, but rapidly hastens the approach of death. The animal food taken by patients in this disorder should at once be pure, simple, and light: bread soaked in the gravy of meat which has been roasted, is, in some cases, preferable to the meat itself.

I am well aware that it has too long been the practice to keep consumptive patients upon the simplest diet that could be procured; and that I shall have a host of objections raised against my innovations upon a long established plan. Doctor Kaempf, in his Treatise upon the Disorders of Children, produces a variety of instances of their recovery merely by a diet of meat, where there was every appearance of a consumption, and where their food had been merely vegetables and milk. If this salutary effect has been produced in the constitution of children, why should it not be equally favourable in adults? Yet when I recommend an animal diet, by way of giving vigour to the system, I do not mean to disapprove those simple regimens which are applied to for complaints upon the lungs. Both *real* and *mock* asses's milk, where it agrees with the stomach, I have known attended with an excellent effect: eringo-root boiled in bran-gruel is likewise another remedy for a tightness upon the chest, and an obstinate cough.

I cannot take leave of this interesting subject without observing, that unremitting attention ought to be paid to the circulation of air in a sick room; for if a person in health is allowed to spoil a gallon of air in a minute, the calculation must be still greater where there is any disease upon the lungs.

"It has been a great miſtake," obſerves the celebrated Doctor Franklin, "to ſuppoſe it is right to ſleep in cloſe rooms; for no outward air, even blowing in upon a perſon, can be ſo unwholeſome as the unchanged air of a confined chamber. As boiling water does not grow hotter by longer boiling, if the particles that receive greater heat can eſcape; ſo living bodies do not putrefy, if the particles, as faſt as they become putrid, can be thrown off." Nature expels theſe by the pores of the ſkin and lungs, and a free open air, of courſe, carries them off; but in a cloſe room we re-breathe theſe exhalations, and it is eaſy to imagine the pernicious effect which is produced.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

PERCEIVING the letter of your correſpondent "Curioſus," in the laſt number of your Magazine, I am induced to make the following enquiry reſpecting the author of a very intereſting work.

In 1797 there was a ſmall volume publiſhed for Debrett, intituled "Fragments in the Manner of Sterne," but which is now out of print. Conſidered as an imitation, they are incalculably the beſt that has ever yet been written; and it is even doubtful whether they do not, in ſome degree, eclipſe Sterne himſelf. At leaſt, the tale of "Anna," with which the volume concludes, is, beyond a doubt, more pathetic and more exquiſite in its touches of nature than any thing I ever read of poor Yorick.

Could any of your readers inform me who is the author of this work, and why there has not been a reprint of it (for I am ſure it muſt experience a rapid ſale), I ſhould feel infinitely obliged to them.

I remain, &c.

X. Y. Z.

May 9, 1804.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I HAVE often, in the ſecrecy of my own thoughts, lamented the poverty to which our greateſt poets have been expoſed; and that want of patronage among the affluent, who frequently diſſipate their fortunes in faſhionable vice and extravagance, while indigent merit has ſcarcely wherewith to ſatisfy the wants of nature. Among the illuſtrious names which dignified the commencement of the laſt century, and cloſe of the preceding one, how few are there who could boaſt the comforts of affluence, or even competency! Humanity weeps as ſhe peruſes the fate of a Butler, a Dryden, and an Otway; and amid the inſpired of a later age, who does not ſhed a tear to the memory of the unfortunate Chatterton? This neglect of merit among thoſe who by their rank and wealth are enabled to patronize it, reflects little credit on their memory; nor do they ſeem aware, that a ſmall portion of that profuſion which they idly laviſh on unworthy trifles, might render many an ingenious man happy; might foſter by its poſſeſſion a genius weighed down by poverty; and that they might then be tranſmitted to poſterity, not as the moſt accompliſhed debauchee, the moſt expert jockey, or the moſt faſhionable rake, but as the benevolent ſupporter of modeſt worth, the amiable patron of ſtruggling merit, and the envied Auguſtus of a lettered age.

Theſe remarks occurred to me lately, on a peruſal of the works of the paſtoral poet Cunningham. The merits of ſome of his productions are certainly of no common claſs. His "Contemplatiſt," "An Elegy on a Pile of Ruins," "The Landſcape," and other ſmall pieces, diſplay a rich luxuriance of fancy, a chaſte imagery, and a correctneſs of language, which would not have diſgraced the ſublime pen of a

Gray, or the more modeſt effuſions of a Goldſmith.

With the few occurrences of his life, which diligence has been able to collect, you are doubtleſs well acquainted. He, too, was poor, and owed a decent interment after his death to the kindneſs of a friend, who had generouſly ſupported him, during his previous illneſs, from the pureſt motives of humanity. Yet, to a mind chaſtened by learning, and which feels its own individuality of character, dependence, clothe it in whatever garb you will, muſt always be a painful reflection. To this our poet feelingly reverts in the following ſtanzas, which he addreſſed to a particular acquaintance.

" The drama* and I have ſhook hands,
" We've parted, no more to engage:
" Submiſſive I meet her commands,
" For nothing can cure me of age.

" My ſunſhine of youth is no more,
" My mornings of pleaſure are fled:
" *'Tis painful my fate to endure;*
" *A penſion ſupplies me with bread.*

" *Dependant at length on the man†*
" *Whoſe fortunes I ſtruggled to raiſe;*
" *I conquer my pride as I can;*
" *His charity merits my praiſe.*

" His bounty proceeds from his heart,
" 'Tis principle prompts the ſupply;
" His friendſhip exceeds my deſert,
" And often ſuppreſſes a ſigh."

Though theſe ſtanzas boaſt no ſuperior merit, yet they evince a ſentiment and dignity in the author which certainly claim our approbation and eſteem.

The principal productions of Cunningham are paſtoral, and it is only to be regretted they are ſo few in number. Of his lighter pieces it may be ſaid, that they would not ſuffer in a compariſon with others of a ſimilar caſt. His odes are, perhaps, the worſt of all his performances. They have not ſufficient variety, and the language is tame.

Of his paſtorals, the three which appear to me to poſſeſs moſt merit are " Day" (divided into *morning*, *noon*, and *evening*); " Corydon" (to the memory of William Shenſtone); and " Content." To illuſtrate this opinion, it will not, I hope, be unpleaſing to your readers if I ſelect ſuch parts as are moſt ſtriking, and tranſcribe them for their peruſal. To begin, then with " *Day.*"

This paſtoral our poet divides into three parts: morning, noon, and evening. In the former he deſcribes the appearances which introduce the day; and after obſerving (as uſual) " *the cock's ſhrill clarion,*" the ſhadows of night diſpelled by the ſun-beams, &c., he makes the following very pretty, and, I believe, novel obſervation:

" From the low-roof'd cottage ridge,
" See the chatt'ring ſwallow ſpring,
" *Darting thro' the one-arch'd bridge,*
" *Quick ſhe dips her dappled wing.*"

The two laſt lines have great beauty in them, nor is the concluding ſtanza devoid of merit.

" Sweet, O ſweet! the warbling throng
" On the white emblooſom'd ſpray;
" Nature's univerſal ſong
" Echoes to the riſing day."

His "*Noon*" is greatly ſuperior to either his *Morning* or *Evening*. It poſſeſſes more harmony of verſification, greater ſtrength of imagery, and a more diverſified aſſociation than either of the others. Indeed, ſo excellent is it in all its parts, that to tranſcribe any particular ſtanza would be to injure the whole. You will therefore excuſe me, if, to do juſtice to the merits of this compoſition, I treſpaſs on your attention by an entire tranſcription.

* Cunningham had, during the greater part of his life, followed the profeſſion of an itinerant player.

† This friend was a Mr. Slack, a printer in Newcaſtle upon Tyne: it was there that Cunningham formed a connection with him, and, from his zeal and ſervices in eſtabliſhing and conducting a newſpaper, ſo conciliated himſelf with Mr. S., that their friendſhip terminated but with life.

Noon.

" Fervid on the glitt'ring flood
" Now the noontide radiance glows;
" Drooping o'er its infant bud,
" Not a dewdrop 's left the roſe.

" By the brook the ſhepherd dines;
" From the fierce meridian heat
" Shelter'd by the branching pines,
" Pendant o'er his graſſy ſeat.

" Now the flock forſakes the glade
" Where uncheck'd the ſunbeams fall,
" Sure to find a pleaſing ſhade
" By the ivy'd abbey-wall.

" Echo in her airy round,
" O'er the river, rock, and hill,
" Cannot catch a ſingle ſound,
" Save the clack of yonder mill.

" Cattle court the zephyrs bland,
" Where the ſtreamlet wanders cool;
" Or, with languid ſilence, ſtand
" Midway in the marſhy pool.

" But from mountain, dell, or ſtream,
" Not a flutt'ring zephyr ſprings;
" Fearful leſt the noontide beam
" Scorch its ſoft, its ſilken wings.

" Not a leaf has leave to ſtir;
" Nature's lull'd ſerene and ſtill;
" Quiet e'en the ſhepherd's cur,
" Sleeping on the heath-clad hill.

" Languid is the landſcape round,
" Till the freſh deſcending ſhow'r,
" Grateful to the thirſty ground,
" Raiſes ev'ry fainting flow'r.

" Now the hill, the hedge is green;
" Now the warbler's throat's in tune;
" Blithſome is the verdant ſcene,
" Brighten'd by the beams of noon."

I will not pay your readers ſo ill a compliment, as to attempt to point out the particular beauties of this paſtoral. Thus before them I leave it to their own comments, and ſhall proceed to extract a ſtanza or two from the *Evening* of our poet, which, by the bye, is far inferior to either of the preceding. He ſeems to have taken little pains in this to reach above mediocrity. His ideas are ſuch as every magazine poet can furniſh; nor is his language diſtinguiſhed by that neatneſs and propriety of adaptation which on other occaſions call forth our commendation. Perhaps the following are the beſt which this preſents.

" How the hermit owlet peeps
" From the barn or twiſted brake,
" And the blue miſt ſlowly creeps,
" Curling on the ſilver lake.

" As the trout in ſpeckled pride
" Playful from its boſom ſprings
" To the banks, a ruffled tide
" Verges in ſucceſſive rings."

With the following ſtanza it concludes.

" Linnets with unnumber'd notes,
" And the cuckoo bird with two,
" Tuning ſweet their mellow throats,
" Bid the letting ſun adieu."

His "Corydon," a paſtoral to the memory of William Shenſtone, Eſq., it will be unneceſſary to tranſcribe; for it is a production with which every reader of Shenſtone muſt be acquainted, it being uſually prefixed to the poems of that author. It breathes a tender ſpirit of poetry, though as an elegiac compoſition it would have been better were it written in a different metre.

The third paſtoral which I have enumerated may aſpire to the praiſe *only* of being pretty. The idea is *pretty*, the language is *pretty*, and the concluſion is *pretty*; yet, as the *pretty* ſometimes proves a ſeaſonable relief to the ſublime and beautiful, I will venture upon your patience by a tranſcription of it.

Content: a Paſtoral.

" O'er moorlands and mountains, rude, barren, and bare,
" As 'wilder'd and weary I roam,
" A gentle young ſhepherdeſs ſees my deſpair,
" And leads me o'er lawns to her home.

" Yellow ſheaves from rich Ceres her cottage had crown'd,
" Green ruſhes were ſtrew'd on her floor;
" Her caſement ſweet woodbines grew wantonly round,
" And deck'd the ſod ſeats at her door.

" We ſat ourſelves down to a cooling repaſt,
" Freſh fruits,—and ſhe cull'd me the beſt;
" While thrown from my guard by ſome glances ſhe caſt,
" Love ſlyly ſtole into my breaſt.

" I told my ſoft wiſhes;—ſhe ſweetly replied,
" (Ye virgins! her voice was divine)
" 'I have rich ones rejected, and great ones denied;
" 'But take me, fond ſhepherd—I'm thine.'

" Her air was ſo modeſt, her aſpect ſo meek,
" So ſimple, yet ſweet, were her charms;
" I kiſs'd the ripe roſe that glow'd on her cheek,
" And lock'd the dear maid in my arms.

" Now jocund together we tend a few ſheep,
" And ſip by yon prattler, the ſtream,
" Reclin'd on her boſom I ſink into ſleep,
" Her image ſtill ſoftens my dream.

" Together we range o'er the ſlow riſing hill,
" Delighted with paſtoral views;
" Or reſt on the rock whence the ſtreamlet diſtils,
" And point out new themes for my muſe.

" To pomp or proud titles ſhe ne'er did aſpire;
" The damſel's of humble deſcent:
" The cottager Peace is well known for her ſire,
" And ſhepherds have nam'd her Content."

You will perceive in this, and the preceding extracts, that our poet has a conſiderable partiality for alliteration, or initial reſemblances. This is particularly evident in his larger pieces, and he has ſometimes employed it with great beauty.

On a future occaſion I ſhall reſume this topic. I will then give you my opinion on what I conceive to be his three beſt productions; viz. his "Contemplatiſt, a Night Piece;" "Landſcape;" and his "Elegy on a Pile of Ruins:" this laſt may vie in many reſpects with the far famed Elegy of Gray.

I remain, &c.

WILLIAM MUDFORD.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

SIR,

I BEG to enter my proteſt againſt the alteration of a line in Goldſmith's *Deſerted Village*, which a correſpondent of your's, who ſtyles himſelf a Poet, has ventured to ſubmit to the public through the medium of your Magazine. I do not think it by any rule of poetry admiſſible. In the firſt place, his obſervations do not appear to my apprehenſions of good poetry founded on any juſt and ſolid grounds of criticiſm. In the ſecond place, I ſee no nonſenſe whatever in the expreſſion, *ſilent manlineſs*; and, laſtly, I think the propoſed alteration, certainly not correction, would endanger the harmony of the verſe in queſtion.

In the firſt place, all poets are allowed a licenſe, without which they would not be able to clothe their ideas with that happy ornament, and beautiful variety, which ſo highly gratify the heart and underſtanding of all lovers of poetry. This licenſe, it muſt be confeſſed, they ſometimes carry to an unpardonable length; but for once where you find it abuſed, you will diſcover it a thouſand times applied with infinite propriety, beauty, and effect, eſpecially in the productions of ſuch ſterling poets as Dryden, Pope, Goldſmith, &c. The taking away the adjective from one ſubſtantive, and prefixing it to another connected with it, was a very common licenſe among the antient poets; nor do I ſee why our language will not ſometimes admit of the ſame tranſpoſition, without the leaſt violation to its ſenſe or harmony. It will not, I grant, admit of it in ſo great a latitude as Greek or Latin.—Virgil has it,

Memorem Junonis ob iram:

we ſee immediately that Memorem belongs properly to Junonis; yet where is the impropriety of its being allied to iram? The ſame obſervations hold with reſpect to the ſame author's—virûm fortia corpora—& diræ belli portæ; and to Homer's

ἰφθιμους Ψυχας Ἡρωων.

A great number of inſtances might be adduced from the antient poets to confirm the frequent adoption and uſage of this licenſe; but the foregoing will anſwer my purpoſe, as well as a thouſand. Dryden has written

Tyre's proud arms.

Proud evidently belongs to Tyre; yet who ever queſtions the propriety of its being joined to arms? In another place, the ſame poet ſings,

Yet Ziloah's loyal labours ſo prevail'd.

Loyal certainly has relation to Ziloah; yet no one, I imagine, would wiſh to ſee its connection with labours diſſolved.

Now, granting that ſilent would properly be aſſociated with grief, I beg, in the ſecond place, to ſtate it as my opinion, though I do it with deference to ſuperior learning and talents, that it may be taken from the ſubſtantive grief, and prefixed to manlineſs, which is intimately connected with it, without any prejudice or injury to the ſenſe whatever. What nonſenſe is there in the expreſſion,---the ſilent manlineſs of grief? Juſt as much as there is in the expreſſion,---the manlineſs of ſilent grief; that is, none at all. It appears to me to contain as much ſenſe, and to be fully as intelligible as Virgil's virûm fortia corpora, Homer's ιφθιμας Ψυχας Ηρωων, or Dryden's Tyre's proud arms. If in the court of ſenſe a bill be found by the grand jury againſt Goldſmith, the other three will be implicated in the trial.

In the laſt place, the propoſed alteration would unqueſtionably endanger the harmony of the verſe. Variety is a great beauty in the conſtruction of verſe, as in every thing elſe. The arts and ſciences would have no attractions without it. Now, according to Goldſmith's diſpoſition of the words, the line in queſtion flows, as it were, in a different channel from the preceding one, which is a beauty: according to the propoſed tranſpoſition, it flows in the ſame, which is no beauty. I am, therefore, for the line remaining in its preſent order, and hope never to ſee it mutilated by any printer or poet whatever, however ſkilled in the art of making errata, or in the ſcience of finding fault. As the line ſtands, it is perfectly intelligible to the meaneſt capacity; it is full of beauty and expreſſion, and ſtands in no need of correction.

Should theſe remarks, in anſwer to your correſpondent, "A Poet," appear to you worthy of a place in your Magazine, I ſhall be emboldened to continue my correſpondence as often as leiſure from my profeſſional labours will afford me opportunity.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

R. S.

EXCUSE MY GLOVE.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Mag.

MR. EDITOR,

WHEN an old acquaintance ſalutes me by an haſty and hearty ſhake of the hand, before he has had time to take off his glove, I have frequently been ſaluted with "*Excuſe my glove.*"

Having made repeated enquiries of various well informed perſons as to the meaning of this common and cuſtomary expreſſion, without receiving any ſatisfactory information, perhaps ſome one of your numerous readers may be able to give an opinion upon the caſe. I have, myſelf, been frequently hurried into the expreſſion; and as it is not pleaſant to uſe words without knowing their ſignification, I am induced to requeſt that this may be inſerted in your next number, as an anſwer may ſatisfy me and many other readers.

I remain, yours,

N* T**p.

ON CHINESE LITERATURE.

Letter II.

[Continued from page 377.]

BUT to return. We owe to the ſuperior talents and judicious diſcrimination of the Emperor *Lim-ti*, the laſt but one of the *Han*, about 168 A.C., the complete reviſal of literature, and the ultimate improvements and claſſifications of characters, by eſtabliſhing the uſe of thoſe eight ſtyles of writing called 秦八體篆書 *Çin-pa-ti-chuen-xu*, or eight ſubſtantial *(eſſential)* antient writings of the dynaſty *Çin*, which, although firſt invented or adopted by *Li-ſu* (ſee "Eloge de la Ville de *Moukden*," p. 190) under the *Çin*, as the name indicates, yet they had hitherto been neglected, and promiſcuouſly uſed, on account of the many wars during the *Han*, that had greatly injured the renewal of literature. The following claſſification may therefore be conſidered with great propriety as finally eſtabliſhed by *Lim-ti*.

I. 大篆 *Ta-chuen*, or great antient letters: the form and uſe of theſe characters have been ſufficiently deſcribed above, at page 373.

II. 小篆 *Siao-chuen*, or ſmall antient letters. For an account of theſe characters, likewiſe, the reader is referred to what has been ſtated above, pp. 374, 375. The preſent uſe of them is in imperial proclamations, decrees, &c.; they are alſo adopted for ornamental inſcriptions, as well as the above, and almoſt all the following antient forms.

III. 符刻 *Ke-fu*, or engraving of ſeals. My little book *Vu-kien-çie* (ſee above, p. 375), gives, as a ſpecimen of this writing, the ſame character *Ke*, but delineated as an engraver on copper would, if he were to imitate this character; that is, by running over the outlines of each ſtroke with a double thin line, ſo that the blank between ſhould ſhew how much he is to cut away in the plate, to obtain the proper thickneſs of the ſtrokes. Hence the tranſlator of *Kien lum* (ſee Eloge, &c. p. 190) calls theſe letters, "Lettres primitives, en "traits correſpondans, *ou* à traits "doubles." But notwithſtanding the account given of them, *ibid*, we may conclude, from what I have above ſtated, that this ſort of writing is applicable to all ſorts of characters that are ſuſceptible of *heavy ſtrokes*, by delineating them in the manner of engravers. The *Chim-çu-tum* ſays, that this hand-writing is uſed in diplomas on conferring dignities and honourable offices.

IV. 書虫 *Chum-xu*, or writing of inſects. The reader muſt particularly obſerve that the word *Chum*, although meaning chiefly inſects, is to be taken here, as the Chineſe works above quoted direct us, in its wideſt and philoſophical meaning of *animal kingdom* in general; embracing the ornamental characters formed with tadpoles, feathers, birds, ſerpents, &c.

To prove that the character *Chum* is taken occaſionally in ſuch an extenſive ſignification, I ſhall tranſlate a ſingular claſſification of animals according to the Chineſe naturaliſts, which will be found in the explanation annexed to this character in almoſt all the Chineſe dictionaries with European interpretation. I tranſlate the following from the famous one by F. Francis Dias, in Spaniſh, in the Royal Library at Berlin (ſee an account of it in Miſcellan. Berolin., tom. I, p. 87), where, beſides other matter, we read as follows:—"Alſo a general name of "animals, which either have fea-"thers, and there are three hun-

" dred and ſixty ſpecies of them,
" the Eagle being the nobleſt;—
" or have wool, or hair, and
" there are three hundred and
" ſixty ſpecies of them, the no-
" bleſt being the 麟 麒 *Ki lin*, a ſort of Unicorn, or
" fabulous animal;—or have
" ſcales, and there are three hun-
" dred and ſixty ſpecies of them,
" the nobleſt being the 龍 *Lun*, or Dragon, a ſort of fabu-
" lous chimera;—or have ſhells,
" and there are three hundred
" and ſixty ſpecies of them, the
" nobleſt being the Tortoiſe;—or
" are born naked, and there are
" three hundred and ſixty ſpecies
" of them, the nobleſt being Man.
" In all, one thouſand eight hun-
" dred ſpecies."

The Chineſe authors ſay that this ſpecies of writing is uſed for inſcriptions on banners, and colours of all ſorts.

V. 印 摹 *Mu-in*, or moulds for impreſſion. Theſe characters, as the name expreſſes, are intended for ſeals: they partake of both the *Ta-chuen* and *Siao-chuen*, though more of the former. There is, beſides, great fancy in ſeals; ſome are in *Ko-teu*, and other fancy ſtyles, as deſcribed above.

VI. 書 署 *Xu-xu*, or writing for mandarines' houſes. A ſtyle of hand-writing uſed by the candidates for doctorſhip, or other honorable offices, in writing their themes.

VII. 書 殳 *Chu-xu*, or writing for military inſtruments; adopted for military orders, or to embelliſh bows, ſpears, quivers, &c.

VIII. 書 隸 *Li xu*, or writing called *Li*. This is the laſt of the antient hand-writings, mentioned at pp. 375, 376. It paved the way to the invention of the modern now in uſe, of which I ſhall ſpeak in my next Letter.

Theſe eight antient ſtyles of writings are not only adopted for the purpoſes above ſtated, but alſo for prefaces, and in executing certain complimentary and elegant productions, wherein the ſame character is written in a hundred various ways, by drawing it in all the different forms of each of the above eight and other antient ſtyles. This we may eaſily conceive, if we recollect that the IVth, *Chum-xu*, only muſt be liable to innumerable variations; while the obſervations made on the IId, *Siao-chuen*, aſſure us, that it is not leſs copious in a variety of forms than the IVth. [See Note *s*.]

The characters thus written, F. Parrenin informs us (ſee Lettres d'un Miſſ. à Pékin, in 8vo. à Paris, 1782), are chiefly the three following.

I. The character 壽 *Xeu* (*t*),

(*t*) Dr. *Hager*, in his *Analyſis*, p. L, tranſlates the word *Xeu* by *an age*; ſo that by ſending it written in one hundred different forms it would imply the coarſe hyperbolical flattery of wiſhing a man to live *ten thouſand years!!!* which is more than any eaſtern mythological account ever aſſigned to any of the ſemigods, or other imaginary miraculous beings. The fable of China, rejected by all the learned, aſſigns even 18,000 years of age to each of the three firſt ſuppoſed families imagined to have lived previous to *Fo-hi* by many ages: but it mentions ten, twelve, and more emperors of the ſame name, which ſucceſſively reigned in the ſame period, ſo that it is not to one man that they have given ſuch a long reign, but to one family, which being divided, it never makes 2000 years for each individual. Some Chineſe chronologiſts, indeed, called by F. Maïlla [ſee Tableau Chronologique, v. I] *moſt extravagant*, allow 96,961,740 years to have elapſed from the firſt man down to Confucius. By ſuch wild and incoherent accounts Mr. De Guignes muſt have been miſled, (Vol. I, Hiſt. des Huns; and the author of the Mém. des Miſſion., vol. XIII, p. 176), if the latter to the

ſignifying the age of man, ſent for a preſent at a birth-day in one hundred different forms, to ſignify the wiſhing to the perſon honoured with it, that he may change his age one hundred times, namely, that he may live one hundred years.

2. The character 綠 *Lo:* pleaſure, is alſo ſent in its centuplicate form, to wiſh any one a hundred pleaſures.

3. So is the character 福 *Fo (v)*, happineſs, ſent to friends and others, to wiſh them a hundred happineſſes.

The above mentioned learned Emperor *Lim-ti*, however, left a memorable and permanent indication to poſterity of the preference which ſome of the eight ſtyles of antient characters deſerved above all others; nor did he neglect to ſet forth the ſuperiority which the modern *Kiai-xu* (ſee above, p. 376) merited over them all, by cauſing the five Chineſe ſacred books, called *Kim (w)*, to be engraven on forty-ſix large marble ſlabs, in the ſtyles *Ta-chuen*, *Siao-chuen*, and *Li-xu*, as well as in the moſt claſſical antient and modern ones, *Ko-teu* and *Kiai-xu*: (ſee Mailla in the *Chou-king*, by Mr. De Guignes, p. 393): theſe were expoſed by his order to the public view on as many marble pedeſtals before the South Gate of the Imperial College, A.C. 175. (See Mailla, tom. III, p. 499, of the Hiſtory mentioned in Note *c)*. Although all hiſtorians mention this circumſtance, F. Mailla obſerves, that he was not able to get information if any of theſe

number 18,000 has not added of his own (as I much ſuſpect) the word *(each) chacun*; for no Chineſe fabulous chronology that I have ſeen records ſuch an age*.—But I could overlook the above ſtupidity of Dr. *Hager*, he not being ſufficiently acquainted with the Engliſh language, as he confeſſes in his preface, if the ſame *page* I. did not contain a blunder of Chineſe literature ſtill more groſs, by confounding the antient with the modern characters, and attributing to the latter that variety of forms which only belongs to the former.—The length of this Letter prevents me from entering upon this ſubject, which will appear with greater propriety in my next, where I ſhall treat of the modern characters; and there the reader will ſee with what audacity this blundering Doctor ſupports his impenetrable ignorance, by making learned men appear as abettors and accomplices of his intolerable effrontery, by means of inſidiouſly *mutilating and diſfiguring quotations*, and thus *clothing his aſinine ſtupidity with the lion's ſkin*.—I cannot, however, diſmiſs the ſubject of antient characters, without promiſing the reader *additional obſervations* at the end of this Letter, to ſet forth in its true light the unparalleled ignorance concerning them, betrayed by Dr. *Hager* in a PROSPECTUS.

* I muſt not omit obſerving, that we meet in the Chineſe chronologies two characters alluding to the reign of theſe firſt imaginary monarchs which have a great reſemblance of ſound and figure (a very uncommon caſe, indeed, in the Chineſe language; though Dr. *Hager*, *ibid.*, will have it to be very common), but are very different in their ſignification; I mean the characters 各 *Ko*, each, and 合 *Ho*, together, which is even pronounced *Ko*. Theſe may have been eaſily miſtaken by the Chineſe printers and engravers, or the European tranſlators, who may have given the authors a meaning very contrary to their intention.

(v) The reader muſt obſerve, that the ſame character *Fo* is ſometimes written only in one large form, in the modern *Kiai-xu*, by the emperors of China, on ſuperb ſilken ſheets, ornamented with the imperial dragons, and is then one of the higheſt honours they can beſtow to preſent any one with this character. The reader will find a curious anecdote concerning this letter *Fo* in the Lettres édifiantes, Rec. XXII. p. 284.

(w) Thoſe deſirous of knowing more fully the contents of theſe ſacred books, or *Kim*, of the Chineſe, muſt conſult the often quoted Mémoires—ſee the Index, Vol. X, at the word *King*. But others, unwilling to attempt the peruſal of that vaſt chaos of good and bad, may form ſome idea of theſe books by reading the account given of them in the *Chou-king*, publiſhed by De Guignes, as quoted above.

monuments are now extant, or where preſerved.

As there is nothing, perhaps, more memorable, in the hiſtory of the whole world, than this effort of imperial munificence towards propagating, and almoſt eternizing the ſoundeſt principles of morality and literature, deprived as I am of the text of the Annals, of which I have juſt quoted the verſion by F. Mailla, I will, at leaſt, preſent your readers, Mr. Editor, with the text of a chronological work in my poſſeſſion, entitled *Kia-çu-hori-ki* [ſee Fourm. Gram. Sin., p. 493], where the author thus briefly records this glorious hiſtorical fact under the eighth year of *Lim-ti*.

Another literary anecdote is related by Relandius, concerning the high eſtimation the above antient ſtyles of writing have enjoyed, and ſtill retain [ſee Diſſertat. Miſcellan., vol. III, p. 118], where he mentions that an impriſoned literato wrote an elegant compoſition, conſiſting of one thouſand characters, written in ſix different ſtyles, and containing, as it were, a *Compendium Naturæ*, as he ſays, which was entitled *Çien-çu-ven*, or compoſition of a thouſand characters [ſee Fourm. Gram. Sin., p. 363]. The ſuperior taſte and accuracy of this performance obtained him the Emperor's pardon, and he was ſet at liberty.

I have by me ſeveral editions of this ſingular performance; and I muſt not omit obſerving, what neither Relandius nor Fourmont have done; that, to my great aſtoniſhment, every character is different, and no one occurs twice. A ſingular edition of mine exhibits this work in *ſix* ſtyles, and not in ſix, as Relandius ſays, which are all the abovementioned, with the exception of the *Ko-teu*, for which the *Çao-çu* is ſubſtituted.

This famous work ſerves as an elementary and claſſical book to the youth of China; it contains not only the moſt neceſſary characters, but alſo ſuch ones as exhibit a great variety of forms, ſo as to render it impoſſible that any other compound character ſhould be found of great importance that is not manifeſtly compoſed of ſome of the moſt conſpicuous groups to be met with in the *Çien-çu-ven*.

How then could that *helluo-librorum*, FOURMONT not have read the above quoted page of Relandius, and how could he give us ſuch an inapplicable account of this work, as he does at page 363?—*Non omnia poſſumus omnes*.

I ſhall now, Mr. Editor, conclude this long Letter with laying before your readers a ſpecimen of the antient and modern ſtyles of writing now in general uſe in China, according to the above account; but thoſe who may not reſt ſatisfied with a ſingle character of each ſort muſt ſeek for more in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. LIX, or in the Lettre de Pékin. As to the *Ta-chuen*, the plate Vth, of the 32 ſpecimens publiſhed in the *Monument of Yu*, will anſwer that purpoſe. (See alſo Note *o*.)

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* *Tai* being a title given to emperors and their families, by the Vth rule of the *Lo xu* it ſignifies *imperial*.—*Hio* means *ſcience*; and by the VIth rule of the ſame it is uſed for *college*, where ſcience is taught. See p. 233.

ANSWERS TO THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL QUESTIONS PROPOSED IN THE LAST NUMBER.

QUEST. I. Which are the moſt important epochs between the flood and the erecting of the tent in the wilderneſs by Moſes for the worſhip of the one and only true God?

Theſe epochs are, the diſperſion of mankind, the birth of Abraham, the birth of Iſaac, the change in the ſtate of Egypt by Joſeph, and the birth of Moſes. The firſt epoch, or the diſperſion of mankind, happened about one hundred years after the flood, or in the year 1757 from the creation of the world: conſequently this date may be eaſily remembered. The flood came on in the year 1756 from the creation; and Noah came out of the ark in the year 1757 from the creation. About thirty years after the diſperſion, Nimrod the rebel is ſuppoſed to have laid the foundation of the firſt imperial government in the world at Babylon.

The ſecond epoch mentioned is of high importance, both with reſpect to the advantages derived from it in general by mankind, and by the aſſiſtance it affords us in all chronological reſearches. Abraham was born in the year 2008 after the creation, and conſequently his birth very nearly divides the time between the creation and the birth of our Saviour. It is not improbable, that, if our accounts of preceding times were more accurate, we ſhould find that the interval of time between the birth of Chriſt and the creation is accurately divided by the birth of Abraham.

The third epoch mentioned is aſſumed in preference to others, as the birth of Jacob, the ſale of Joſeph, or the journey of Jacob's family into Egypt, becauſe it is eaſily remembered, and from it we can eaſily refer to other events. It happened nearly 300 years from the birth of Abraham, and about 1700 years from the birth of Chriſt. On theſe dates we cannot expect the utmoſt accuracy; but Joſeph is ſuppoſed, in the year 1702 before Chriſt, to have ſold out corn to the famiſhed Egyptians for the fee ſimple of their lands, which he reſtored to them again, on condition that they ſhould be ſubject to an annual tax exactly double of the tax, or tithe, which is paid to the clergy in this country. This tax was reſerved for the expences of government, the clergy of Egypt having their own lands reſerved to them, which were not affected by the general tax.

The fourth epoch is the birth of Moſes; of importance, as he may be conſidered as the founder of the Jewiſh polity; and it may be remembered from its being about eighty years from the ſetting up of the tent for the worſhip of one God, in oppoſition to the idolatrous worſhip of the nations around, where more perſons than one were worſhipped as gods. The birth of Moſes took place in the year before Chriſt 1571.

Subordinate to theſe epochs are, the birth of Iſaac, one hundred years after the birth of Abraham; the birth of Jacob, ſixty years after that of Iſaac, or a hundred and ſixty years after that of Abraham; the birth of Joſeph in the ninety-firſt year of his father Jacob's age, or two hundred and fifty-one years after the birth of Abraham. Many uncertain epochs take their riſe in theſe periods; as, the eſtabliſhment of the Chineſe monarchy, about three hundred and fifty years after the flood; the expulſion of the Hycſes, or King Shepherds, from Egypt, about five hundred and twenty years after the flood; the origin of the Athenian government, about eight hundred years after the flood: but theſe things, as well as every thing relative to profane hiſtory, are wrapped up in ſo much obſcurity, as to the preciſe

time when they happened, that little dependance can be placed on the information conveyed to us by profane hiſtorians, or the poliſhed writers of Greece, who found themſelves loſt when they attempted to give an account of any thing before the eſtabliſhment of the Iſraelites in Paleſtine.

Queſt. II. To what reflections do theſe epochs give riſe?

Our chief attention in the above periods muſt be drawn to Abraham, the greateſt man aſſuredly that lived in thoſe times, and one of the greateſt men that have ever appeared upon the earth. At his birth idolatry had taken poſſeſſion of mankind, probably introduced by Nimrod, the author of arbitrary government and of perſonal ſlavery. The previous diſperſion of mankind prevented the forms of idolatry from being the ſame, and of courſe would, in proceſs of time, lead ſome to ſee the exceſſes into which a departure from the worſhip of the only Perſon, whom gratitude and affection would lead them, it might be thought, to have adored: but it is certain that all nations were infected with folly; and, unleſs means had been deviſed by Providence for our relief, we might at this very day have been bowing down to all the vain conceits of man's imagination. By the call of Abraham, one family at leaſt was preſerved from the prevailing folly of the times: a check was oppoſed to the moſt ruinous ſcheme that could have been deviſed for debaſing human nature. The chains of arbitrary power are ſufficiently galling; but when the mind as well as the body is enſlaved, when the prieſt adds his vain terrors to thoſe of the tyrant, the ſubject, enſlaved to both theſe powers, is reduced below the level of the brute. He is taught to deſpiſe his own reaſon, to deteſt every one who would raiſe him from the duſt, teach him his true dignity, and lead him to that manly character which ennobles his ſpecies.

The call of Abraham was the great barrier to ſuperſtition and tyranny. He left family, friends, and country; he taught his own houſehold the worſhip of the Perſon whom he adored; and received the covenant from him, that his family ſhould poſſeſs the land in which he was a ſtranger. Yet this event was not to take place till a diſtant period, that the world, wandering in its own imagination, might not only reap the conſequences of its folly, ſee how inadequate its own powers are to extricate itſelf, but be prepared for the great changes that were to be effected by the choſen people. Again the family of Abraham was permitted to ſink into the utmoſt diſtreſs, that the promiſes made by God to their progenitor ſhould be fulfilled not by their efforts, but by his power; that no excuſe ſhould be left to mankind for perſiſting in the folly which led them inevitably to their own deſtruction.

Another remarkable circumſtance attending theſe epochs, is the extreme deficiency of every heathen record relative to the affairs of the times. The Chineſe monuments are the only veſtiges of deep reſearch: the fabulous age of Greece ſcarcely dates its origin ſo early. They who pretended to ſpring from the earth can give no account at what time this fabled event took place: while in ſacred hiſtory we ſee the regular genealogy, from the firſt man to perſons of the higheſt note in the hiſtory of mankind. All the traditions of the eaſt look to Abraham as a moſt ſplendid chieftain, and take pleaſure in tracing their origin up to him; and much of the mythology of Greece took its riſe from perverted accounts of facts in the time of his not very remote deſcendants. The hiſtory, however, of the firſt two thouſand years of the world is

contained in a few pages; for Abraham could neither read nor write, yet he poſſeſſed thoſe faculties of the heart which merited him the title of the Friend of God.

Queſt. III. Which are the moſt important epochs between the invaſion of this kingdom by William the Norman and the preſent times?

In this period are three great epochs, which every Engliſhman ſhould make the daily object of his reflection. The firſt is the ſigning of magna charta; the ſecond, the abolition of the power of the pope in this kingdom; and the third, the revolution.

The firſt event took place in the reign of John, a weak Prince, and a tyrant, who firſt debaſed himſelf ſo low as to do homage to the Pope for his kingdom; and then, to ſecure the fidelity of the barons, was compelled to ſign what is called magna charta, or the great charter, by which his power was greatly limited, and ſome general principles were acknowledged, which may be conſidered as the foundation of Engliſh liberty. John ſucceeded to the crown in the year 1199; of courſe the round numbers 1200 ſerve as a landmark in our hiſtory, by which we are led to one of its moſt important features. The King ſigned this charter at Runnymede, or the mead of council, a meadow between Staines and Windſor, on which place it was intended ſome years ago to erect a pillar in honour of this great event.

The ſecond event happened in the reign of Henry VIII; and as the end of the century preceding his reign was marked by great events, the date 1500 may be conſidered as the epoch beſt calculated to fix in the mind this and other important tranſactions. At the cloſe of the fifteenth century, namely, in the year 1492, America was diſcovered; and ſome years before, the Portugueſe had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, thereby opening a way to the inſatiable avarice of Europe to plunder the weak inhabitants of Hindooſtan, and to bring back in return thoſe means of corruption which would be a greater vengeance than the injured ſufferers could take on their oppreſſors. The reformation began in Germany in the year 1517, and affords a melancholy proof of the difficulty of making reaſonable beings employ their faculties in the correcting of prejudice, or the diſcovery of truth. The Germans, in ſome parts, got rid of the power of the pope; but their deſcendants became as bigotted to the names of Luther and Calvin, as their predeceſſors had been to the ſee of Rome.

The papal authority remained firm in England for ſome years after the blow had been ſtruck againſt it in Germany. Henry VIII was vain enough to write a book in its favour, and to receive from the ſee of Rome the empty and falſe title of Founder of the Faith. His paſſions, however, were beneficial to his country; for being thwarted by the papiſts, and artfully inflamed by the proteſtants, they led him to act that part in England to which Luther had been inſtigated by more zeal for his order, and the love of gain and pre-eminence. In the year 1733, the King divorced his wife, and was in conſequence excommunicated by the Pope; and, in revenge, ſhook off the baſe yoke under which he and his fathers had groaned, aboliſhed the power of the Pope, and turned out of the country eremites and friars, white, black, and grey, with all their trumpery cowls, hoods, and habits; their reliques, beads, indulgences, diſpenſes, pardons, bulls.

The third event, the revolution, as it is called by way of diſtinction, happened ſo near our own times, that every child is taught, and properly taught, to reverence the name,

and to remember the day of the month, as well as the year, on which William III landed in this country. This great event took place on the 4th of November, 1688, in Devonſhire; and the date, if a little difficult in itſelf, is too important to undergo any modification. This year ſaw the country freed from the yoke of a tyrant, who, not inſtructed by the calamities of his father, perſiſted in the ſame criminal attempt to introduce arbitrary power, and added to it the fooliſh as well as nefarious deſign, to bring the country again under the yoke of papal ſuperſtition. His deſigns were baffled by the general indignation of the people, and the generous ardour of a few brave, wiſe, and diſintereſted men, who laid the plan for the deliverance of their country, and, in ſeating the new ſovereign upon the throne, inſiſted upon thoſe rights for the people, which were not to be invaded by him or his ſucceſſors with impunity.

Queſt. IV. What are the reflections to which the above epochs give riſe?

The ſigning of magna charta by King John was done in the preſence of his barons, and at that time the conteſt lay between monarchy and ariſtocracy: the people were little thought of, or rather treated with contempt, by both parties. But in a conteſt of this nature both powers muſt, in ſome degree, be weakened; and the ſame oppreſſion could not remain, as if they had been cloſely united, and determined to reſiſt every encroachment from the lower orders. The charter was not intended to confer a privilege upon the people, but the barons could not carry their point without ſome ſhow of juſtice; and the people gained a few points, which were the ſeeds of future liberty. As the barons had thus got the maſtery of the King, it was naturally his wiſh, and that of his ſucceſſors, to reduce it as much as poſſible; and thus both parties were continually obliged to lower their reſpective privileges, and the people gradually began to aſſume a degree of conſequence in the affairs of ſtate. It was, however, a long time before the ignorant multitude could underſtand the nature of their claims: they were aſſembled under various banners, were ſet to worry each other like bull dogs, and, as if devoid of reaſon, they became the blind inſtruments of faction, inſtead of the means of adding to their own comforts, and thoſe of both king and barons.

The mere abolition of the papal power was a great point gained, and it is a matter of no conſequence that the king, who effected it, was lewd, cruel, and avaricious; that the religion he ſet up was ſcarcely better than what he put down; and that the people did not know, for a month together, what they were to believe, or what to diſbelieve. The end intended by the king might be trifling or baſe: that intended by Providence, who makes uſe of wicked, baſe, and contemptible inſtruments, was grand and noble. The great point gained was the tranſlating of the bible into the language of the country, thus giving the loweſt perſons an opportunity of diſcovering the foundations on which their opinions reſted, and correcting the prejudices in which they had been intangled by the arts of prieſtcraft. But many proteſtants are very little aware of this great privilege: the papal power was aboliſhed by Hen. VIII, but new popes aroſe afterwards without number; to which proteſtants were ſo ridiculous as to reſign their faith. It matters not that ſubjection to the ſee of Rome is deſtroyed, if the proteſtant retains its principle; and in the loweſt meeting of this country there may be more of the ſpirit of popery than under the magnificent dome of St. Peter's. Any perſon may eaſily tell, whether he is led away

or not by this ſpirit; and by aſking himſelf theſe plain queſtions: From what ſource are my religious opinions derived: from the bible, or the authority of ſome church or favourite preacher? If it is anſwered, from ſome church or preacher, then the perſon is in the ſtate of the papiſt, and the quantity of error in which he is enveloped will depend on a compariſon far more difficult and irkſome, than at once to bring the opinion to the teſt of ſcripture, and to receive or reject it, as it appears, on a ſteady and impartial peruſal of that moſt invaluable book, to be worthy of approbation or rejection.

The revolution of 1688 gave England a conſtitution far ſuperior to that of any country at that day in Europe. The limits of power were not ſufficiently defined; but the kingly power was no longer arbitrary. The right of parliament was acknowledged; but, unfortunately, in declaring that they ſhould be frequently ſummoned, it was not ſettled how long ſhould be their duration. This error, evidently not intentional, has been the foundation of much calamity: the Houſe of Commons repreſents a kind of peerage, and a ſeat for ſeven years removes the repreſentative too far from his conſtituents, for him, from the natural cauſe of humanity, to give his whole attention, as their deputy, to their intereſts. The effect of this fatal error in the founders of the revolution of 1688 has been experienced at many periods; but no one could be blind to its influence in the late agitation of the public councils, where the miniſters of the crown have been compelled to reſign their ſituations, from the combination of thoſe perſons who have ſufficient intereſt, from well known cauſes, to reſiſt the inclination of both king and people.

Queſt. V. Is it poſſible to improve the lighting of our ſtreets by ſome contrivance free from the objections ſpecified to the lenſes now in uſe, and which ſhall throw on the pavement the light now loſt in the air?

To bring all the light downwards is not practicable, from the nature of the lamp which produces it: but much may be thus brought down. For the glaſs above the level of the flame of the lamp, is of no uſe to the paſſengers in the ſtreet, who receive light through the glaſs only which is below that level: again; a ſection of the glaſs neareſt the houſes ſerves only to light the houſes, which is not requiſite; and if for that ſection was ſubſtituted a reflecting ſubſtance, the light that would have been thrown againſt the houſes may be reflected on the ſtreet. A piece of common tin juſt curved would anſwer this purpoſe. The ſpace above the level of the flame might be occupied by reflecting ſurfaces, except where vents are neceſſary for the iſſuing of the ſmoak of the lamp; and theſe might be arranged in a manner ſimilar to thoſe in the backs of carriage-lamps. Thus the paſſenger would enjoy not only the benefit of the light proceeding thro' the glaſs below the level of the flame, but by reflection all the light that would have gone through the glaſs above the level of the flame. According to the nature of the reflecting ſurfaces, the greater will be the quantity of light thus gained: and, as they ſhould be plain ſurfaces, the expence of making and adjuſting them will be inconſiderable.

Queſt. VI. Suppoſe fifty men to be placed in a ſtraight line one hundred feet long, and to be wheeled into a line perpendicular to the firſt direction, the pivot-man remaining in his place; how many yards will they go over more than

if each man march ſtraight to his laſt poſition?

In the one caſe, each man, except the pivot-man, moves in the quadrant of a circle, whoſe radius is his diſtance from the point on which the pivot-man ſtands: in the other caſe, each man deſcribes the chord of a quadrant having the ſame radius. Hence the whole ſpace deſcribed in the firſt inſtance is forty-nine quadrants, in the ſecond forty-nine chords: but the quadrants as well as chords have different radii. But though they have different radii, both quadrants and chords will vary in length in proportion to their reſpective radii, or the diſtance of each man from the point on which the pivot-man ſtands. The ſpace therefore deſcribed by the men who move in quadrants is eaſily determined, from the nature of arithmetical progreſſion, to be three thouſand nine hundred and twenty-ſix feet, eleven inches; and, in the ſame manner, the ſum of the chords may be determined, which is three thouſand five hundred and thirty-five feet, ſix inches. The difference between theſe numbers is four hundred and ninety-one feet, five inches; or a hundred and ſixty-three yards, two feet, five inches: which is the ground that the men moving circularly paſs over more than they would have done in marching ſtraight to their laſt poſitions. The proportion of each man's march in a circular direction to his march in a ſtraight line is that of 1570796 to 1414213.

QUESTIONS *to be anſwered next month.*

Which are the moſt important epochs between the erecting of the tent in the wilderneſs for the worſhip of the one and only true God, and the firſt dedication of a temple in Jeruſalem for the ſame purpoſe?

To what reflections do theſe epochs give riſe?

Which are the moſt important epochs between the invaſion of this kingdom by William the Norman, and the ſigning of Magna Charta by King John?

To what reflections do theſe epochs give riſe?

It is ſaid that Dr. Olbers has diſcovered a planet at the diſtance of three thouſand and forty-ſeven millions of miles from the ſun, about which it moves round in 211 years; that the ſun would appear to us, ſituated in the planet, of the ſize only of a fixed ſtar; and that the planet is three times the ſize of Jupiter. Now, ſuppoſing that this planet is at the diſtance from the ſun laid down, it is required to determine its periodical time; alſo of what ſize the ſun would appear to us if we were in the planet; and what is the proportion of heat in the planet to us on this earth, when the ſun is at the ſame altitude in both places?

Is there a well grounded probability that many more planets may be diſcovered moving round the ſun; and whence did it ariſe that this planet has not been ſeen at any other time?

THE INSPECTOR. NO. V.

Be niggards of *advice* on no pretence,
For the worſt *avarice* is that of *ſenſe*.

"*Has language a divine origin, or did it ariſe from the progreſſive exertions of mankind?*"

IT cannot, perhaps, be ſaid that this is a queſtion of utility; but it is at leaſt one of intereſt, and one which has always excited the curioſity of every reflecting mind: it has likewiſe directed the reſearches of many, capable by the ſtrength of their intellectual faculties, and the ardor of their genius, of throwing ſome light upon it. Yet, like every other event which is beyond the reach of demonſtrative evidence, it has, even to the preſent time been conſidered as problematical; and though, perhaps, the moſt concluſive arguments have been

adduced in ſupport of its divine origin, yet many, of no contemptible authority, are inclined to aſcribe it to the progreſſive exertions of mankind.

Being ſtill without any deciſive data to argue from, all that can now be done will be to proceed in our enquiry by the help of analogy and preſumptive or probable evidence; and as this kind of evidence is eſſentially diſtinguiſhed from demonſtrative, becauſe it admits of degrees, we ſhall moſt likely find it ſufficient for the preſent purpoſe.

Thoſe who maintain language to have been the reſult of human invention, appear to me to throw a very conſiderable difficulty in their own way; a difficulty which they *muſt* accede to, though perhaps they would reſtrict its operation to known facts.

It is admitted, and indeed generally known, that people who are born deaf always remain dumb, until, within theſe few years, the active philanthropy of different individuals has diſcovered means of freeing thoſe unfortunate beings from the miſery they were doomed to*. Why, it may be aſked, is this the caſe? Becauſe they have no means of acquiring language through the medium of imitation.

Now, in the firſt formation of man, ſuppoſing him not to be preternaturally endowed with the gift of ſpeech, he muſt have been, as far as relates to the power of imitation, *deaf* alſo: the moſt eſſential organ in *acquiring* the faculty of ſpeech from others is the ear; for without it we can have no idea of ſounds, on which it is formed. There muſt have been an original, a primitive, or archetypal man, or ſet of men, created before all others, and who, of courſe, if language was not imparted to them by the Creator, muſt have *invented* it themſelves. But it is difficult to conceive which way they went about it. They could not receive it from others by imitation, becauſe no others exiſted who knew it; for all, like themſelves, were in a ſtate of ſavagiſm*.

Some writers aſſert, that language was the conſequence of refinement, produced by the ſpontaneous operations of the human intellect. But it may be aſked, how was this intellect ſufficiently refined to produce this, *before* the knowledge of language. Such an aſſertion appears to me to be perfectly ridiculous and paradoxical.

But to return to a child being born deaf, which I think, as far as relates to that calamity being an impediment to the acquiſition of language, is a very juſt prototype of man in his firſt ſtage of exiſtence. The contemplation of this brings us directly to the ſubject under conſideration. Why do they remain dumb, if left to themſelves?—They are in full poſſeſſion of all their other faculties. The organs of ſound neceſſary for the production of ſpeech are complete; they can ſee trees, houſes, men, carriages, &c.; the whole viſible world lies open to their inſpection; every object of viſion they can perceive with the ſame accuracy as they can who are gifted with the powers of hearing and of ſpeech. Yet, notwithſtanding all this, they are deprived of the great diſtinction between man and brute. Why do *they* not endeavour to form a language for themſelves? It is rational to conclude, according to thoſe who argue that ſpeech is of human invention, that though they would not affix the *ſame* terms to objects as we do, yet they would have an expreſſion to indicate every object they ſee;

* The reader is referred to p. 242 of the Univ. Mag., New Series, for a very intereſting article on this ſubject.

* Gilbert Wakefield has ſhewn, with great clearneſs, that alphabetical writing *could not* nor *was not* the production of man. Vide his "Eſſay on the Origin of Alphabetical Characters."

at leaſt, they would try ſo to do; but it is no ſuch thing. And yet they are preciſely in the ſame predicament as the primitive created beings: theſe laſt were ſent into the world ſurrounded with a multiplicity of objects; thy ſaw around them every thing of nature which imagination could ſuggeſt; but with none of them were they nominally acquainted: they experienced all the wants which man is born to experience, but they could not expreſs them. Being, however, we muſt ſuppoſe, at length tired of this dumb exiſtence, they reſolved to invent a language, tho' we are ſtill at a loſs to conceive how they communicated that reſolve to each other. However, they ſet about it, and produced a vocabulary ſufficient for their purpoſe; but the greateſt difficulty muſt have been to ſpeak firſt, and I will give great credit to that man, did I but know his name, who uttered the firſt word; for, like Lord Lovat, walking after his head was cut off, that (as Cheſterfield obſerved with regard to this laſt) would have been the only difficulty.

A deaf child, being born ſo, cannot expreſs in articulate ſounds its perceptions and conceptions to others, becauſe, being deprived of hearing, they are unable to acquire thoſe arbitrary terms for viſible things, which have been adopted by the common conſent of mankind. Hence, therefore, they are preciſely placed in the ſame ſituation as muſt have been thoſe archetypal gentlemen, whom, we are told, invented language. The queſtion, therefore, that naturally ariſes is,

"Whence is it that thoſe perſons who are born deaf and dumb never attempt to expreſs their ſenſations ariſing from the perception of viſible objects by any intelligible ſound, or, in fact, by any ſound at all?"

For it appears reaſonable to ſuppoſe that *they* would be influenced preciſely in the ſame manner as the inventors of language, and endeavour, at leaſt, to form for themſelves a rude kind of ſpeech, being the natural ſuggeſtions of perception, and intended to ſtand for certain objects with which they have become familiar: it would probably be a harſh and guttural utterance, varying according to the idea it was intended to convey; but yet it would be ſufficient, even this ſolitary fact, could it be made out, would be ſufficient, to authoriſe us to attribute the origin of language to human invention.

It may, finally, be remarked, that, if language had been of human invention, it would be reaſonable to expect that words expreſſing objects of viſion, eſpecially animals, would bear ſome affinity to thoſe objects in their ſound, as that would be the natural progreſs of intellect among ſavages. But this is not the caſe, excepting ſometimes with regard to the *qualities* of animals, which was certainly of later origin.

QUESTION *to be diſcuſſed in the enſuing Number.*

"*Which may be deemed the happieſt:------the man of intellectual refinement, or the man of uncultivated mind?*"

THE BABILLARD. NO. V.

Come like ſhadows; ſo depart!

SHAKESPEARE.

Thomas Hobbes.

IT was ſaid by this acute writer, that "the papacy is the ghoſt of the deceaſed Roman empire ſitting crowned upon the grave. It is a ſhuttle-cock, kept up by the difference between princes.

"Ambitious men wade through the blood of other perſons to their own power.

"Words are the counters of wiſe men: they do but reckon them; but

they are the money of fools, that value them by the authority of Cicero, Ariſtotle, and Thomas Aquinas."

Marot.

MANY of Marot's pſalms are ſet to tunes that had long been favourites with the people of France, which rendered his verſion peculiarly agreeable to the Huguenots. The tune of the ſong of the ſect reſpecting Queen Elizabeth, which begins

Tous les Huguenots de la France,
Mille cinq cens & cinquante,
La Regente
Q'on appelle Elizabeth, &c.

was applied to the 130th pſalm of Marot's verſion.

Perhaps this example might be advantageouſly imitated by the church of England; thus making an alliance between duty and amuſement, and adding to the auſterity of devotion the charms of harmony.

Dr. Johnſon.

AN admonition of this great writer to his friends was, never to go without ſome little book or other in their pocket. "Much time," added he, "is loſt by waiting, by travelling, &c., and this may be prevented by making uſe of every poſſible opportunity for improvement. The knowledge of various languages," ſaid he, "may be kept up, by occaſionally uſing bibles and prayer books in them at church."

Dr. Goldſmith.

DR. Johnſon's elegant Greek epitaph on this ingenious writer may be tranſlated in the following manner.

Whoe'er thou art, with rev'rence tread
Where Goldſmith's letter'd duſt is laid;
If nature, and the hiſtoric page;
If the ſweet muſe thy care engage;
Lament him dead, whoſe powerful mind
Their various energies combin'd.

Goldſmith uſed to ſay, Whatever is new is always wrong. This may indeed well apply to morals, to politics, and to criticiſm. But in natural philoſophy, as Churchill ſaid of Egypt, "there is always ſomething new ariſing;" always ſomething to arreſt the attention, and improve ſcience.

Dr. South

WAS one of the ableſt divines of the Engliſh Church. His ſermons have great force of thinking, and energy of language, though ſometimes injured by colloquialiſms, ludicrous ſimilies, and a play upon words. Swift appears occaſionally to have copied him: and Dr. Johnſon always ſuppoſed that Dr. Bentley had him in his mind when he wrote his famous ſermons againſt free-thinkers. Dr. S. in early life went into Poland as chaplain to our ambaſſador at that court; and has publiſhed a very entertaining account of the country in a letter.

South had a diſpute with Dr. Sherlock on ſome ſubject of divinity. Sherlock accuſed him of making uſe of wit in the controverſy. South, in his reply, obſerved, that, had it pleaſed God to have made him (Dr. Sherlock) a wit, he wiſhed to know what he would have done.

Cardinal Fleury.

WHEN the Abbé de St. Pierre preſented his project of a perpetual peace to this wily and experienced miniſter, the Cardinal ſaid, "Sir, I am much afraid that you have forgotten the preliminary article. You have forgotten to ſend a troop of miſſionaries, to diſpoſe the hearts and the minds of the different ſovereigns towards your excellent project."

Fleury being told one day that he was reſponſible to his ſovereign for his conduct, replied, "Say, rather to God and my conſcience."

ORIGINAL CRITICISM

For May 1804.

ART. XXXI. *Letters from France, in* 1802. *By Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq.* 2 *vols.* 8vo. 1804. *Symonds.*

MR. Yorke has long been advantageouſly known to the public as a literary character. His political writings, as will ever be the caſe with ſimilar productions, created to him a hoſt of enemies; and his name, like that of many other perſons, carries with it a kind of terrorem to the prejudiced and to the undiſcerning. But here let our author ſpeak for himſelf.

"My *principal* motive in going to France was, to collect the aſhes of a beloved and loſt relative; the ſecondary one was, to inveſtigate, as far as the opportunity would permit, the ſtate of a people, whoſe cauſe it had been my fate to eſpouſe in the morning of my days, and for which act of youthful ignorance and infatuation the unforgiving hand of proſcription ſtill weighs heavily upon me, in deſpight of every gratuitous conceſſion, of recantation, public, ſolemn, and uninvited, of ſeven years of diſintereſted and ardent zeal in the cauſe of my King and Country, accompanied by the greateſt voluntary perſonal ſacrifices, without deſcending to cringing baſeneſs and ſervility. Such a change in the habit of thinking is not common, and the avowal of it much leſs ſo*. It requires ſome courage to brave the frowns of thoſe from whom we ſeparate ourſelves, and I feel by experience that it requires alſo the moſt inflexible fortitude to perſevere. I have ſucceeded in both; but the ſtruggle has not been very great, becauſe I acted from the dictates of conſcience awakened by experience: hence, although as an individual I think I have not met with JUSTICE, and cannot reconcile to any rules of morality, public or private, the conduct which I have experienced from thoſe who have debarred me from the exerciſe of an honourable profeſſion, to which I am entitled by education, character, and ſtudy; yet, few men can be more happy than I am, and none triumph more than I do in the welfare, power, and proſperity of *this* country. Obſerve, now, the amazing difference which *accident* occaſions in the minds of men. There are *virgin* characters, who have never trodden out of the beaten track of their foreſathers, and who believe themſelves *chaſte*, becauſe they have never been *tempted*. Theſe never pardon a *faux-pas;* and I am ſure I will not quarrel with them on that account. But, aſk any of theſe *conſtitutional* virgins, in what *chaſtity* conſiſts? by the power of common ſenſe, they will be ready to tear your eyes out. I am not querulous upon *this* head. Suppoſe, then, without metaphor, you aſk of a man, who believes as his father believed before him, and who never committed political —— in his life, to define the nature and effects of the Engliſh conſtitution; I will venture to ſtake my head (to which, by the bye, I am a little more *attached* than I was twelve years ago) that, in ninety-nine out of a hundred, the only anſwer you will extort from them will be, that their fathers were happy under it, and ſo are they. Even with *this* anſwer I am ſatisfied—it is to be expected from the maſs of mankind; and it is amongſt the mercies of Providence (remember, I always ſpeak under the impreſſion of *experience*, that uſeful monitor), that the ſpirit of contentment ſhould, in a greater or leſſer degree, pervade the minds of the millions governed, *for the ſake of their own happineſs*. But, conceive the *marvellous* poſſibility of a *repentant ſinner*, who once believed as his father did; who afterwards erred, and then, after having fed *ſwine*, repents, and ſays, 'I have ſinned,' &c., aſk of *him* to define the Engliſh conſtitution. To the prejudices of education you will find ſuperadded the advantages of experience; he will have journeyed into a far country, ſeen much, and brought back nothing but

* "The public have already acknowledged this fact, by the favourable reception my political writings have experienced from their candour."

regret at his departure from home; he will illuſtrate it by reaſon, graſp it with affection, and be ready to ſhed his blood in its defence. If ſuch a man can prove it to be without competition in the equity of its principles, and the univerſal beneficence of its *effects*, would you not have compaſſion, run, fall on his neck, &c.? There are, however, ſome men in this country who think differently."

It will be, perhaps, the higheſt praiſe theſe letters can receive, to ſay, that, after the many volumes which our armed peace produced, they are yet intereſting, new, and inſtructive; they poſſeſs all the uſual energy of the author, with little of his peculiarities in politics and morals. Mr. Yorke is, indeed, entitled to conſiderable attention as a traveller; for he did not leave England, like many of his countrymen, to pick up acquaintances in France, and with acquaintances ſuperficial knowledge, but he left it to reſume the connections of former days, and reviſit ſcenes with which his youth was familiar: conſequently he was ſo much the more beforehand with his fellow-labourers in the ſame occupation, to ſay nothing of his pre-eminence in the other requiſites.

Of a work like the preſent, little can be ſaid in particular; and we ſhall probably perform a more acceptable ſervice to our readers in rendering them familiar with ſome of the moſt intereſting parts of theſe volumes, than by pointing out trifling defects and minute errors. In Letter XII, Mr. Yorke deſcribes the preſent ſtate of the ci-devant hall of the National Convention, and then proceeds to mention the following curious particulars relative to the trial of Lewis XVI.

"Now that I am upon this ſubject, I ſhall mention a few circumſtances reſpecting this laſt event, which have not, I believe, been ever made known to the public. I was preſent at the trial of the King, and ſat very near to him. Before he was brought to the bar, it was decreed (on a motion of Legendre, the butcher, one of the Deputies of the Great Nation), that 'no perſon, exceping the preſident, ſhould be allowed to ſpeak a word while Louis Capet was preſent.' The motion of Legendre was premiſed by the following ſpeech, which I well remember, and give *verbatim*. 'Citizen Preſident, I demand that this aſſembly preſerves the mornful ſilence of the tombs, that, when the bloody tyrant enters, it may ſtrike his *guilty* ſoul with horror.' *Guilty* ſoul! condemned before evidence heard, and prejudged before trial! This ſpeech was received with unbounded applauſe; and the blood-ſtained hypocrite Barrére, who was preſident on the occaſion, apoſtrophized the people in the tribunes on the propriety of obſerving ſilence and decorum. It is remarkable, that there were very few perſons of any reſpectability, or even decent appearance, in the galleries; they were filled with fiſh-women, and the vileſt of the rabble. During the whole night preceding the day of trial (as it was called), the people in the galleries kept themſelves awake with ſinging the Marſeillois hymn, which, I believe, was vociferated a hundred times. The officers of artillery, attached to the national guard who were on duty that night, procured wine and cakes for ſuch as were willing to purchaſe them. In the morning the deputies aſſembled, and proceeded upon the order of the day; and while Santerre, the brewer, and commandant of the national guard of Paris, was ſent to the temple to conduct the King to the Convention, it was arranged, that the preſident ſhould firſt read the whole of the charges, and ſhould then propoſe each of them ſucceſſively to the King, and demand his anſwer. He was alſo authoriſed to interrogate the Monarch, and, if he refuſed to anſwer, ſuch refuſal was to be conſidered as a confeſſion of guilt. During this diſcuſſion, and before ſeveral other points had been adjuſted, Santerre preſented himſelf at the bar, and thus addreſſed the preſident: 'Citizen Preſident, I have executed your command; Louis Capet is here, and awaits your orders.' Before Barrére had time to reply, Mailhé, one of the ſecretaries, exclaimed, 'Bring him in.' A very profound ſilence reigned throughout the aſſembly, when, attended by ſeveral officers of the *Etat Major* of Paris, and fol-

lowed by Santerre, the King advanced to the bar, ſtanding erect and firm, and caſting (as appeared to me) a ſtrong look of defiance, but not of dignity. A little before the King entered, a member of the Convention ſaid, in my hearing, to *****, 'This will give you a correct idea of your country in the laſt century.' To which he anſwered, with uncommon ſpirit, and with a forcible equivoque, 'No, we ſhall ſee too many tricks here.'

"I watched the King with the minuteſt attention, and I obſerved, that, in looking around the aſſembly, he happened to caſt his eyes on the ſtandards which had been taken from the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, and gave a ſudden ſtart, ſcarcely perceptible to any but a very cloſe obſerver, and from which he recovered himſelf in an inſtant. A wooden chair was brought, and Barrére invited him to be ſeated. He then read the whole of the charges, during which the King fixed his eyes upon him, but ſeemingly not with attention. From this circumſtance, I did flatter myſelf (and there were many members of the Convention who alſo wiſhed it), that, like Charles the Firſt, he would either deny the competency of the tribunal to try him, or have appealed to the people; but he adopted neither the one nor the other. To every charge he anſwered directly, without premeditation, and with ſuch ſkilful propriety, that the audience were aſtoniſhed; and this gave riſe to an idle report, that Pethion had contrived to furniſh him with a copy in the Temple.

"There occurred three other circumſtances during this ſolemn occaſion, which have not been noticed elſewhere. When he was accuſed of ſhedding the blood of Frenchmen, he raiſed his voice with all the conſciouſneſs of innocence, and, in a very ſtrong tone of indignation, replied, 'No, Sir! I have never ſhed the blood of Frenchmen.' His ſpirit was evidently wounded at this charge, and I perceived a tear trickle down his cheek; but, as if unwilling to give his enemies an opportunity of diſcovering any weakneſs in his conduct, he inſtantaneouſly wiped it away with his hand, and then gently rubbed his forehead, to denote that he was oppreſſed with heat.

"After all his anſwers had been obtained, ſeveral papers were handed to him, with ſome degree of politeneſs, by Roſe, a Scotchman, and one of the Huiſſiers, or Gentleman Uſher of the Convention. I have employed the term *politeneſs* by way of contraſt with the brutiſh behaviour of Mailhé, the ſecretary, who was afterwards deſired to preſent the papers ſucceſſively to the King. Theſe papers were ſaid to have been ſigned by the Monarch, and to have been contained in a box which was found in a ſecret part of his cabinet. Their contents were not of any great importance, as they related to ſome pecuniary ſupplies and donations ſent to ſupport his relatives and faithful ſervants on the other ſide of the Rhine. The object of the Convention was to identify the King's hand-writing, by extracting from him an acknowledgment that any one of them was written by him. A chair was placed for Mailhé cloſe to the King, but within the bar. Immediately that he ſeated himſelf, the unfeeling monſter turned it completely round, preſenting his face to the preſident, and his back to the King. I believe I can venture to aſſert, that I heard ſomething like a murmur of diſapprobation at this indecent action, to ſay no worſe of it. The inſulted Monarch felt the affront, and ſhewed, by the manner in which he reſented it, a proud ſuperiority over his daſtardly enemy. He roſe inſtantly from his ſeat, and remained on his legs during the whole of the examination. Mailhé retained his poſition, and, ſitting with one leg over the other, read aloud each paper; and then, without turning towards the King, handed it over his right ſhoulder to his Sovereign, accompanied every time with the following queſtion; 'Louis, is that your hand-writing?' The unfortunate Monarch, without deigning to give him a look, ſnatched it abruptly from his hand, and, after having glanced his eye upon it, returned it in the ſame manner, and anſwered, in a very indignant tone, 'No! it is not my hand-writing.' A multitude of papers were preſented on the one part, and denied on the other, in the ſame ſtyle: at length, when the King diſavowed all, Mailhé roſe from his ſeat, and, as he was returning to his ſtation of ſecretary, exclaimed, 'Louis denies every thing; Louis recollects nothing at all.' A voice from the boxes behind the deputies ſhouted, 'Take off his head,' but it was not noticed. Thus far, victory was evidently on the ſide of the

King; never were charges more completely refuted by any forſaken individual, unſupported either by friends or counſel. The Preſident was wholly at a loſs how to proceed. Barbaroux and ſeveral members ran up to his chair, and whiſpered ſomething in his ear. This confuſed him the more. At length Manuel, nicknamed the Solon, the Solomon, or the Socrates of France (I forget which), advanced from his ſeat into the area of the hall, in the moſt bungling manner, and in the moſt ridiculous tone I ever heard, thus delivered himſelf: 'Preſident, the repreſentatives of the people have decreed, that none of us ſhall ſpeak while *the King*, Louis I ſhould ſay, is amongſt us. Now I propoſe that Louis withdraw for a little, and then every member may deliver his opinion.' No language can give an idea of the ſilly appearance he made, when he found that the word *king* had eſcaped unguardedly from his lips. At the ſound of that name I could plainly perceive Legendre, ſtanding at the top of the mountain, his body writhing, and diſtorted, and his mouth preparing to bellow. As he was ſitting down, he gave Bourdon de L'oiſe a moſt tremendous blow for calling him to order, which the other returned by a ſound box on the ear. Several deputies parted them. In the midſt of this confuſion, when all the members were talking together (for the battle on the mountain was ſeen only by a few), the Preſident's chair was aſſailed by a number of deputies, who were making various propoſitions. At length Barrére rang his bell to obtain ſilence, and then told the King he might withdraw. All theſe things paſſed in the ſpace of four minutes. The King then addreſſed himſelf to the Preſident, and ſaid, 'I requeſt to have the aſſiſtance of counſel,' and immediately retired before any anſwer was given.

"The artful and infernal villain, Barrére, who during this mock trial affected the greateſt ſympathy towards his injured ſovereign, and even articulated all the charges in faltering accents, now reſumed the natural tone of his voice. A ſmart diſcuſſion had taken place on the propriety of his wearing his hat in the preſence of the King to denote, according to ſome, that the nation was in danger, and, according to others, to diſplay the majeſty of the people, ſitting in judgement on their chief magiſtrate. The queſtion was undetermined at the time the King entered, ſo that it was left to his own option. He remained, however, the whole time uncovered: the majority of the members wore their hats, but the Duke of Orleans, who had ſeated himſelf in full view of his fallen relative, was alſo uncovered. The King was plainly dreſſed in an olive ſilk coat, and looked remarkably well. Barrére the Preſident wore a dark mixture, a ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and a lead coloured pair of kerſeymere breeches, with white ſilk ſtockings. Pethion was elegantly dreſſed in black, as well as ſeveral of his party: Robeſpierre was alſo dreſſed in black: Orleans was habited in blue, and the majority of the members looked like blackguards. Legendre wore no neckcloth, and had his collar open *à la Brutus*.

"Manuel ſeemed much agitated by the miſapplication of the word *king*, and extricated himſelf from the difficulty in a moſt laughable manner. Not ſo the Monarch, who dropt a ſimilar expreſſion, even in his painful and untoward ſituation. When he was giving an account of the invitation to the entertainment at Verſailles, which the Queen had received from the *Garde du Corps*, he caught up his words, and ſaid, *La Reine ci-devant, ma femme*.

"The reſt of this affecting ſpectacle, which by no means correſponded with that pomp and dignity ſo eloquently deſcribed by Mr. Hume on another occaſion, is ſufficiently known. I have mentioned the incidents above, becauſe I have never ſeen them recounted in any printed account of the tranſactions of that melancholy day.

"It has been generally aſſerted, that no effort was made on the part of any of the Pariſians to reſcue their captive Monarch from the horrors of a public execution. This aſſertion I know to be falſe. I am perſonally acquainted with a very able literary man, now reſident in Paris, who had fifteen thouſand livres depoſited in his hands for the purpoſe of ſaving the King. What! you will exclaim, not more than 600*l* ſterling to ſnatch a monarch from the ſcaffold! It is true, that this ſum is a mere trifle, but it is a proof that his cauſe was not altogether abandoned; and, perhaps, you will ſtart with ſurprize when I inform you, that this inſignificant ſum was ſo prudently diſtributed, and the plan ſo judiciouſly arranged (for I have ſeen all the docu-

ments), that, if Santerre had not ordered the drums to beat, in order to drown the forcible appeal which the royal ſufferer was making to the people, I do moſt ſincerely believe that it would have been carried into effect. Moſt aſſuredly, there were perſons on the fatal ſpot prepared to ſeize the moment of opportunity; and there can be no doubt, from the acknowledged fickle and atrocious character of the Pariſian populace, who would ſend up ſhouts to heaven to-morrow at the execution of the Firſt Conſul, whom to-day they adore, that they would have joined or divided in the enterprize. At all events, meaſures were taken to facilitate the King's eſcape during the ſtruggle, and that was the object for which the 600*l* were expended."

Mr. Yorke, in his accounts of the public buildings, theatres, gardens, muſeums, &c. perfectly coincides with all who have preceded him. His deſcription of an eſtabliſhment at Chaillot (Let. XV), which is ſingularly curious, has already been given in our Magazine for January, p. 10. His details relative to the humane inſtitutions in the ſecond volume are likewiſe highly gratifying, and ſhew, at leaſt, that the French are not deficient in public ſpirit.

The limits of our critical department will not permit us to extend the preſent article any farther; but in the enſuing number we ſhall preſent our readers with ſome curious particulars relative to Thomas Paine.

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XXXII. *A Family Tour through the Britiſh Empire; containing ſome Account of its Manufactures, Natural and Artificial Curioſities, Hiſtory, and Antiquities. Interſperſed with biographical Anecdotes. Particularly adapted to the Amuſement and Inſtruction of Youth. By Priſcilla Wakefield.* 1 *vol.*, 12*mo*, *pp.* 450. 1804.

IF the excellence of things be eſtimated in proportion to their utility, we think our authoreſs may lay no inconſiderable claim to that praiſe. We have read with great pleaſure the preſent production, and conſider it as being unequivocally calculated to amuſe and inſtruct the minds of youth. The redaction is neat, and the ſelection of events and things do great credit to the diſcernment and taſte of Mrs. Wakefield.

We will quote her preface, as being in ſome degree illuſtrative of the plan of her performance.

"The favourable reception of the *Juvenile Travellers* has given encouragement to the preſent undertaking, with a deſign to convey a general idea, to the minds of children, of the variety of ſurface, produce, manufactures, and principal places of the Britiſh empire; connected with its geography, and the addition of hiſtorical and biographical anecdotes: a ſpecies of knowledge both uſeful and ornamental, but ſo diffuſed in numerous publications, that a ſketch, having the air of a real tour, and containing the prominent features of the ſubject, was thought likely to prove a valuable addition to the juvenile library.

"In the execution of ſuch a deſign, it is obvious that the author is indebted for her materials to a great number of the amuſing and elegant tours that have of late formed a favourite department of Britiſh literature.

"The length to which the moſt curſory deſcription of the metropolis and its environs would unavoidably lead, ſuggeſted the idea that it would be better to omit all notice of it in the preſent work; but ſhould the hopes of the author be confirmed, it is probable that the ſame plan may be purſued relative to the capital."

We are bound in juſtice to acknowledge the cheapneſs of this book. Accuſtomed as we are to ſee broad margins, wide ſpaces, and large prices, we think it no ſmall recommendation to the preſent work, that it contains nearly five hundred cloſely printed pages, and a tolerably accurate map of the Britiſh empire, at the ſmall price of *five ſhillings*. We hope the expec-

tations of our fair writer will be ſo far realized as to enable her to perform what ſhe hints at in the concluſion of her preface.

ART. XXXIII. *The Hiſtory of France from the Year* 1790 *to the Peace concluded at Amiens in* 1802. *By John Adolphus, Eſq. F.S.A.* 2 *vols.* 8vo. 1803. *pp.* 1300.

ALL that can be expected in a work of two volumes, which embraces the whole of that period from the firſt dawning of the French revolution to the factitious peace of 1802, is an accurate and perſpicuous condenſation of facts and events. The almoſt unparalleled importance of the circumſtances which have taken place during the progreſs of this political phenomenon would neceſſarily demand a much more extenſive notice, and a much more profound inveſtigation, in a work which might be *juſtly* called a Hiſtory of France, than they here meet with. Little indeed remained for Mr. Adolphus to do (conſidering the narrow bounds he has allowed himſelf), but to preſent a connected ſeries of facts, interſperſed with ſuch few and occaſional obſervations as were requiſite to give them an appearance of order and regularity. It is, however, but juſtice to ſay, that our author has, in this reſpect, ſucceeded; and that in general a great diſplay of judgement and accuracy is obſervable. Nevertheleſs, we think that the work would have been more ſatisfactory, and perhaps more generally uſeful, had he devoted an introductory chapter to a conciſe review of the leading circumſtances that occurred previouſly to the epoch at which our hiſtorian commences his reſearches. As it is, the volume begins extremely abrupt. Nor are we quite pleaſed with the obtruſive manner in which Mr. A. delineates the characters of the principal perſonages who appear upon the great ſcene of the revolution; for he does not always delineate them either with ſpirit or accuracy, and *never* with impartiality: conſequently they cannot be relied on, and are therefore to be conſidered as excreſcences that might be advantageouſly diſpenſed with.

In his introduction he agrees with the generality of writers as to the real cauſes that produced the revolution; but we do not think the hypotheſes on which they build their reaſonings are in any manner ſatisfactory. We are more inclined, with a recent writer*, to believe that it was occaſioned more by the uſual cauſes of political change, by the inſubordination of the parliaments, the diſorders of the finance, and by the very novel and unprecedented remedies adopted by the men in power, than by the writings of Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet, &c. &c.

As a ſpecimen of Mr. Adolphus's ſtyle, we quote the following account of the commencement of the Vendean war.

"Theſe efforts were, however, of ſmall import, compared to the inſurrection commonly called the War of LaVendée, though its ſeat was not confined to the department properly called by that name, but extended over thoſe of Les deux Sevres, La Loire inférieure, Mayenne, and Mayne et Loire. It exhibited the unuſual and intereſting ſight of peaceable, religious people, animated by their love for the altar and the throne, braving every danger, and encountering every difficulty, to retain to themſelves the rights of worſhip, and the freedom of acknowledging no other lords than thoſe who had ſo long contributed to their happineſs, and towards whom they felt an undiminiſhed attachment. The firſt decrees of the conſtituent aſſembly againſt nobles and prieſts had excited the indignation of theſe virtuous people; they were further irritated by the intolerance of the democrats, and prepared for reſiſtance to oppreſſion, and for ſupporting the rights of their ſovereign, and

* J. J. Mounier "de l'influence attribuée aux Philoſophes et aux Illuminés, ſur la Revolution de France."

the nobility. At the period of the king's flight, they prepared to tender their aſſiſtance, but his arreſt fruſtrated their zealous intentions. Their diſcontents were inflamed by the perſecution of the non-juring clergy, to whom they conſtantly afforded ſhelter and aſſiſtance, refuſing to admit or communicate with thoſe who took the oaths. The national aſſembly had placed Dumouriez at Fontenaye-le-comte, afterwards Fontenay-le-peuple, as military commandant, and Genſonné and Gallois were deputed as commiſſioners to collect information: the reſult of their joint opinion was, that the people might eaſily be kept in tranquility by a ſmall ſhare of moderation*.

"The leſſon of moderation was not to be taught to the legiſlative aſſembly, of which Genſonné was returned a member; and the repeated perſecutions of the prieſts, and the murder of Louis XVI, impelled the quiet induſtrious inhabitants of theſe regions to commence one of the moſt bloody and obſtinate civil wars ever recorded. Armed at firſt only with pitchforks, ſtaves, and implements of huſbandry, they attacked the municipality, recovered the arms of which they had been deprived, and, diſplaying the white flag, declared themſelves a royal and catholic army.

"Their firſt ſucceſſes ſurpaſſed all expectation: with incredible rapidity they made themſelves maſters of Machecoul, Legé, Cliſſon, Montaign, St. Fulgent, Les Herbiers, Mortagne, Tiffanges, Beaupréau, St. Florent, Chalonnes, Chollet, Maulevrier, Chatillon, and various other towns. In all theſe places they obtained great numbers of recruits; and, what was of equal importance, arms and ammunition. Having divided their force into ſeveral bodies of ten or twelve thouſand men, they made ſucceſsful attacks in various points, and were joined by great reinforcements of prieſts, nobles, mal-contents of every claſs, French and foreign deſerters, gamekeepers, ſmugglers, and great numbers of ſervants left without employ by the emigration of their maſters; in ſhort, by all whom principle or lack of advancement rendered diſſatisfied with the revolution.

"The convention, deceived by falſe reports, treated them at firſt as a handful of brigands; but repeated intelligence of their ſucceſſes, which extended even to ſeveral ſtrong and populous cities, altered that raſh opinion, eſpecially when, after a long ſeries of victories, Fontenay, the capital of La Vendée, fell into their hands*."

And as a ſpecimen of his mode of reaſoning, let this ſuffice:

"Reviewing the conſtitution of 1793 with candour, and allowing for the principle on which it was formed, that of eſtabliſhing a republic with a perpetual vigilance in the cauſe of liberty, and a continual jealouſy of every eſtabliſhment and influence tending to incroach on the general freedom, it cannot but be allowed that the code was liberal, though the firſt principles were not wiſe. The declaration of the rights of man decreed by the conſtituent aſſembly was enlarged and explained, and all its abſurdities admitted as the baſis of the ſocial compact, but ſome of its poſtulata were wiſe, liberal, and undeniable. The rights of citizenſhip, the ſovereignty of the people, and the right of univerſal ſuffrage, were eſtabliſhed on the wildeſt democratic principles, and the modes of electing repreſentatives were childiſh and frivolous. The functions of the legiſlative body were compounded of thoſe which properly belong to a ſenate, and thoſe which ought ever to be reſerved for an executive power; and the legiſlative council or committee of twenty-one, formed by the conſtitution for carrying on the general purpoſes of government, was fettered by too many reſtrictions, and guarded with too much jealouſy, to act with vigour, ſecurity, or ſafety. The modes of diſpenſing civil and criminal juſtice appear in every view diſqualified for their profeſſed purpoſes, forming neither popular nor legal tribunals, but courts wherein lawyers could not plead to advantage, nor yet could the judges or juries decide on certain or reſpectable grounds. In general, however, ther errors of this conſtitution ſeem to have ariſen from the nature of the ſociety for which it was formed,—a new republic; and are univerſally marked with an eagerneſs to prevent the fetters of ſlavery from being introduced under any form. For this purpoſe the army was regarded

"* Life of Dumouriez, vol. II. p. 144."

"*Journals; Hiſtoire de la Guerre de la Vendée, par Turreau."

with the utmoſt jealouſy; all the French were declared ſoldiers; there was no generaliſſimo; all diſtinctive marks and ſubordination were to ceaſe with the actual ſervice, and no armed body was allowed to deliberate. To all Frenchmen the conſtitution guaranteed equality, liberty, property, the public debt, free exerciſe of worſhip, a common inſtruction, public ſuccours, the indefinite liberty of the preſs, the right of petition, of meeting in popular ſocieties, and the enjoyment of all the rights of man*."

We could not avoid ſmiling when we beheld our author, after deſcribing the indignities and ignominious treatment which the unfortunate Antoinette experienced in her way to the ſcaffold, gravely obſerve, "that the poverty of her attire, and the general wretchedneſs of her appearance, diſgraced the French nation for mean and ſordid *parſimony*, no leſs than the execution itſelf did for inhoſpitality and injuſtice." Did not all this ariſe rather from the ſtudied brutality and refined malice of her perſecutors, in thus plunging her to the loweſt perſonal extreme of degradation and filth which they could, than from avarice?

There is nothing in the preſent work which more directly diſpleaſes the reader than the groſs partiality which is eternally diſplayed; ſo much ſo, that it would be impoſſible to form an opinion either on one ſide or the other, from the general deſcriptions and delineations of Mr. Adolphus. This is a very ſerious fault. Still, however, it will ſerve as a convenient concentration of facts, and as ſuch may be referred to with advantage, and read with pleaſure. It is to be regretted that there is no index to the work.

ART. XXXIV. *The Sea Side Hero. A Drama, in three Acts. By John Carr, Eſq., Author of the Stranger in France.* 1804.

WE have read this drama with pleaſure. The language is, in general, good; the ſituations are not eſſentially deficient in intereſt; and the cataſtrophe is well arranged. The ſcene is the ſea ſide on the Suſſex coaſt; and the plot is directly founded upon the long expected viſit of Napoleon Buonaparte. The ſentiments are very patriotic.

We think the repreſentation of the piece would have been attended with ſome ſucceſs at the preſent criſis; but it does not appear that it has ever been offered to our regular theatres.

ART. XXXV. *Autumn Leaves; a deſcriptive Poem. By George Ardley. Printed for the Author. pp.* 64. 1803.

A SET of worthleſs lines, in which there is neither poetry, ſenſe, nor grammar. It is inſcribed to the Right Honourable Mary Baroneſs Kierrulf; but in ſuch a manner as a woman of ſenſe would be aſhamed of. Mr. Ardley ſeems to think hard words poetry: thus we have "*torvid* jealouſy"—"*wending* his dewy courſe"—a bird looks up with "*uvid* eye," and his cruel foe extends his arm to "*elaqueate* but not to ſave."—At p. 7, our author's loyalty breaks forth, for the cock is ſternly reproached with having *gallic* manners; and in a note we are told, that "Les français, njoutent la force à leur langue par l'action du corps;" though it is difficult to conceive what connexion this has with the cock's *gallic* conduct. With all ſincerity, we would adviſe Mr. A. to avoid making himſelf and his friends ridiculous again, by inditing ſuch incoherent ſtuff as a Bedlamite would bluſh to own. As one ſhort ſpecimen, we quote the introductory ſentence, which the reader muſt peruſe full three times before he will comprehend it; and then he will at laſt find it incomplete, having an antecedent without any relative.

* See this conſtitution at length in all periodical publications."

" The furtive poacher, ere the break of day,
" With lur'her, dock'd (to hide the breed),
" Inſtructed carefully to follow at his heels
" In manner of a ſhepherd's dog,
" And never quit the path but when ſet on,
" That wary labourers, in paſſing by,
" May not ſuſpect his maſter's idle life,
" Leſt, urg'd by ſmiling truth or torvid jealouſy,
" They carry information to the little Nimrod of the borough town;
" Who tortures Burn or Blackſtone with unletter'd tongue,
" While gaping auditors receive the uncertain law."

ART. XXXVI. *The Temple of Nature; or the Origin of Society. A Poem, with Philoſophical Notes. By Eraſmus Darwin, M.D. F.R.S. 4to.* 1803.

[Concluded from page 399.]

AFTER having traced the progreſs of the production and extenſion of organic life over the earth, the poet proceeds, in the ſecond canto, to exhibit the proceſs by which the ſpecies is continued, whilſt individuals unceaſingly periſh. In a long and very intereſting note upon "old age and death," he has examined the phenomena which occur in the advanced periods of life, and has offered ſome ſpeculations reſpecting them, followed by the propoſal of ſome rational and judicious means for preventing or protracting their approach.

The power of producing "another like itſelf," is remarked as one of the eminent diſtinctions of the animal above all other machines; and the various modes in which this power is obſerved to operate at preſent are aſſumed by the poet as the progreſſive ſteps by which the all-potent energies of ſelf-organiſing matter have, at ſucceſſive periods, advanced from the moſt ſimple to the moſt complicated proceſſes of tranſmitting life. Thus he ſuppoſes that ſome particles of the ſimple animals which he has deſcribed were poſſeſſed of appetencies to unite, and others with propenſities to be united, and, having come together, they formed another being like the parent, connected with and dependant on it for ſupport. Such a mode of generation occurs in the buds of trees, the bulbs of tulips, in the tuberous roots, as in the potatoe; and, among animals, in the polypus, coralline, tænia, &c. &c.

" So the male polypus parental ſwims,
" And branching infants briſtle all his limbs;
" So the lone tænia, as he grows, prolongs,
" His flatten'd form with young adherent throngs;
" Unknown to ſex the pregnant oyſter ſwells,
" And coral-inſects build their radiate ſhells."

C. II, L. 85.

Theſe individuals, without ſex, gradually improve in ſucceſſive generations till at length

" Increaſing wants the pregnant parents vex
" With the *fond wiſh* to form a ſofter ſex,
" Whoſe milky rills with pure ambroſial food
" Might charm and cheriſh their expected brood.
" The potent wiſh, in the productive hour,
" Calls to its aid *imagination*'s pow'r:
" O'er embryon throngs with myſtic charm preſides,
" And ſex from ſex the naſcent world divides," &c.

Ib., L. 113.

To corroborate this hypotheſis, the Doctor has adduced ſeveral analogies and illuſtrations, which he has applied with ſome plauſibility: when analyſed, however, they are analogies which may ſerve the Poet in weaving his tiſſue of fancy, but on which the philoſopher cannot build a theory of ſolid ſtrength. The circumſtances of reſemblance are ſlight; the points of difference great and various.

"The firſt buds of trees," he ſays, note, p. 52, "die annually, and are ſucceeded by new buds by ſolitary reproduction, which are larger or more perfect for ſeveral ſucceſſive years; and then they produce ſexual flowers, which are ſucceeded by ſeminal reproduction. The ſame occurs in bulbous rooted plants raiſed from ſeed: they die annually, and produce others rather more perfect than the parent for ſeveral years, and then produce ſexual flowers. The aphis is in a ſimilar manner hatched from an egg in the vernal months, and produces a viviparous offſpring without ſexual intercourſe for nine or ten ſucceſſive generations; and then the progeny is both male and female, which cohabit; and from theſe new females are produced eggs, which endure the winter: the ſame proceſs probably occurs in many other inſects."

Now, the gradual improvement of animals which this hypotheſis ſuppoſes is a continually advancing proceſs, in which the ſteps, once made, are not repeated, but lead on to others nearer to perfection. And the Doctor has artfully ſtated the facts in this note in ſuch a way, as to imply that the ſame progreſs takes place in them. But, in truth, theſe aphides of the tenth generation, which produce eggs by cohabitation that endure the winter, do not procreate an offſpring more perfect than themſelves, or even ſo perfect; for the aphides, which are hatched from their eggs in the ſpring, do not cohabit, but produce nine or ten generations without ſexual conjunction, in the ſame way as their progenitors had produced them, for any thing we know to the contrary, from the firſt exiſtence of the ſpecies. The ſame obſervation applies to the buds of trees, and to the bulbous and tuberous rooted vegetables.

If we allow ourſelves to infer a ſimilarity of operation, in two caſes where the ſeries of phenomena have ſo little reſemblance to each other; or if we arrange together facts well aſcertained, and imaginary proceſſes, where even imagination can diſcover but ſlight points of relation; we may bid defiance to the Baconian philoſophy, entangle ourſelves again in the whirlpools of Deſcartes, or, with the naturaliſts of the ſixteenth century, give ſapient recipes for the chemical *manufacture* of maggots and flies by means of honey and water: yet this is the Doctor's philoſophy.

The improvement of the *individual* in the common and neceſſary developement of its faculties is confounded with an improvement of the *ſpecies*, which obſervation has never diſcovered. The improvement of individuals of one peculiar claſs and conſtitution is adduced to confirm the improvement of a ſpecies of conſtitution and functions different in the greateſt poſſible degree. Why did the poetical logician refer to the minute and obſcure proceſſes within tulip roots and buds, and among the little inſect tribes? There are many *analogies* much leſs exceptionable, becauſe much more open to obſervation. Such are thoſe of frogs and butterflies, and he might have thus produced his incontrovertible inference. "The firſt ſtate of a frog is a little round maſs, called an ovum or ſpawn; it next becomes a tadpole, has a tail, and ſwims, and lives in water: by *ſolitary production* legs are generated, its uſeleſs tail diſappears, it acquires lungs, and breathes air. We know this to be true reſpecting the *frog:* we *believe* that *man* ſprung from a little microſcopic animalcule, independent of the Creator: ergo, *he* muſt have improved in this frog-like gradation, being firſt an organiſed point, then a water inſect, then an amphibious animal, and, laſtly, a land animal! Q.E.D."

The Doctor hints in two different

notes, although the Prieſteſs of Nature is ſilent on the ſubject, that the firſt formation of the two ſexes occurred in the ſame individual, conſtituting an hermaphrodite; in which ſtate it appears probable that "mankind and quadrupeds formerly" exiſted, becauſe all the males at preſent have breaſts and nipples; and becauſe "*it is affirmed, that ſome men have given milk to their children in deſert countries, where the mother has periſhed:*" and, in a third note, he fancifully enough ſuppoſes, that the hiſtory of the converſion of Adam's rib into a female was an apologue of the Egyptian magi, by which they had taught Moſes, who was educated in all their learning, their opinion that mankind were formerly hermaphrodite, and afterwards ſeparated into diſtinct ſexes.

In the two firſt cantos, the production and tranſmiſſion of organic life, and the functions more ſtrictly *corporeal*, having been deſcribed, the Poet proceeds, in the third, to deſcribe the progreſs of the *mind*.

The author then proceeds to verify his Zoonomia, and to tranſcribe it in the notes; in which, of courſe, we are again preſented with his doctrines of irritation, ſenſation, volition, and aſſociation; into which four faculties he reſolves all the mental qualities. This arrangement has been ſo long before the public, that it is unneceſſary here to diſcuſs it. If we were to add any ſuggeſtion, it would be, that the faculties of irritation and ſenſation ſeem to be in reality the ſame, differing only in degree; irritation being a leſſer degree of ſenſation, or a ſenſation, which, from the occupation of the mind at the moment, is ſcarcely or not at all attended to. The Doctor's notion, that our ideas of perception ariſe in conſequence of certain *motions* in the organs of ſenſe, excites no correſponding *motions* in the organ of our underſtanding. We cannot, indeed, but expreſs our regret, and ſome indignation, that philoſophers, whoſe buſineſs it is to arrange, and whoſe powers are entirely limited to the arrangement of phenomena according to their obvious connection, ſhould ſo unphiloſophically employ themſelves in fancying connections where obſervation is foiled, and in thruſting in ethers, and fluids, and vibrations, to fill up the vacuity of an imperfect ſeries; at once miſleading themſelves and their diſciples, and impeding as far as poſſible the advancement of knowledge. We cannot comprehend how the *cauſe* of an idea of an external object is to be the better underſtood by the intervention of theſe motions of the organ; becauſe it is impoſſible to conceive how any *motions* of the optic nerve can either reſemble the idea or the external object; for example, St. Paul's Church. But when the Doctor aſſerts that ideas of memory are merely repetitions of theſe *motions in the organs of ſenſe*, through the medium of which the idea was originally received, we think that facts are altogether deciſive in the refutation of the aſſertion. The inſtances of Homer, Milton, and Dr. Blacklock, have been adduced, as poets, who, although blind, have depicted in the moſt vivid and accurate "language of viſion" the forms and colours of the external world. It might be ſaid, that probably the optic nerve was in theſe inſtances uninjured, and ſtill capable of repeating its former motions. But we have particularly enquired of perſons afflicted with the "drop ſerene," and have been invariably informed, that *in their dreams* they experienced as vivid ideas of viſible objects as ever.

The importance of the hand, as an accurate inveſtigator of *form*, is well deſcribed; and that excellent faculty of the viſual organ, by which, after ſome experience, we are enabled to aſcertain the varieties

of *form* in bodies, independently of the touch, is mentioned in energetic language.

We have always conſidered the Doctor as particularly unhappy in his diſquiſitions on taſte, and eſpecially in his opinion reſpecting the origin of our ideas of beauty. Theſe diſquiſitions from his Zoonomia he has tranſcribed verbatim, and the principal paſſages *twice* in the ſame words, leſt we ſhould overlook this precious doctrine, That all our ideas of phyſical beauty (which he conceives to conſiſt excluſively in waving or ſpiral lines) are deduced from the pleaſure we experienced in our infancy from our mothers' boſoms. "And hence in our maturer years, when any object of viſion is preſented to us, which, by its waving or ſpiral lines, bears any ſimilitude to the form of the female boſom, whether it be found in a landſcape, with ſoft gradations of riſing and deſcending ſurface, or in the forms of antique vaſes, or in other works of the pencil or chiſel, we feel a general glow of delight, which ſeems to influence all our ſenſes; and if the object be not too large, we experience an attraction to embrace it with our arms, and to ſalute it with our lips, as we did in our early infancy the boſom of our mother." Of what ſize thoſe hillocks, haycocks, vaſes, or other objects are, which attract the Doctor's embraces and kiſſes, he has unfortunately omitted to tell us. His theory, however, is moſt unphiloſophical. Becauſe the pleaſures of ſmell, taſte, and touch, and the appetites of hunger and thirſt in the infant, are gratified by the milky fountain, the *figure* of that ſource of pleaſure is afterward pleaſing to the eye of the man! What is this, but acknowledging that our ideas of beauty are derived from aſſociation? and if ſo, why muſt we confine the aſſociation to a pleaſure of which no man has any recollection, when a thouſand other aſſociations, of which every individual is conſcious, may be ſhewn to have influenced us all in our ideas both of beauty and of ſublimity? For the truth of this aſſertion, if it be not ſufficient to appeal to every reflecting mind, we ſhall merely refer to Mr. Aliſon's inimitable eſſays on taſte. But, in truth, we muſt *ultimately* trace all the pleaſurable feelings, which beautiful and ſublime objects excite, to certain qualities of the mind; call them a *ſenſe* of beauty, or by any other term; and by tracing them back to infancy, we only come nearer the commencement of their exiſtence, but do not in any degree explain their nature.

The fourth canto commences with the complaints of the Muſe of the immenſity of evil in the world; the warfare and ſlaughter among all animals, the diſeaſes, the moral depravities, and the phyſical accidents, to which created beings are ſubject; and ſhe thus concludes her diſmal detail:

" Ah! where can ſympathy reflecting find
" One bright idea to conſole the mind?
" One ray of light in this terrene abode
" To prove to man the goodneſs of his God?' *C.* IV, *L.* 131.

The Hierophant, in reply to this, enumerates the abundant ſources of pleaſure which living beings poſſeſs in the variety of their ſenſes, and in the arts and comforts which man eſpecially is capable of inventing. But the grand *proof* of divine goodneſs, for which the Muſe enquired, ſhe informs her, is the multiplication of terreſtrial happineſs, which is produced by the innumerable births of inſects, and the ſpontaneous production of microſcopic animals, from the remains of larger animals which die. What an immenſe field this charitable doctrine opens for the ſympathies of the tender-hearted philoſopher! Every ſpeck of organic matter claims a *kindred* feeling for its happineſs!

He "eyes with tenderneſs all living forms,
" His brother-emmets, and his ſiſter-worms." *C.* IV, *L.* 427.

And

—" When a ſquadron or an army yields,
" And fell'ring carnage loads the waves
" or fields;
" When few from famines or from
" plagues ſurvive,
" Or earthquakes ſwallow half a realm
alive;— *Id. L.* 393.

in the fulneſs of his benevolence, his heart then bounds with exultation in the cauſe of *happineſs*, thus extended among the delighted maggots, and felicitous animalculæ, that ſpring up from the wrecks of human deſolation, endowed with much finer feelings!!

" Born to new life, unnumber'd inſects
" pant,
" New buds ſurround the microſcopic
" plant;
" Whoſe embryon ſenſes, and unwea-
" ried frames,
" *Feel finer goads, and bluſh with purer*
" *flames.*" *Id. L.* 387.

We ſhall leave the reader to interpret in his own way the bluſhes of the frames and ſenſes of panting inſects and microſcopic plants; and ſhall at length take a final leave of the Hierophant.

It ſeems unneceſſary to add, that, on the whole, this poem will contribute nothing to the fame of Dr. Darwin; ſince, as a poem, it is far inferior to the Botanic Garden; and, as a ſyſtem of philoſophy, it contains but a repetition of the doctrines which he has advanced in all his other works, ſupported by the ſame defective and erroneous evidence, and exhibiting the ſame general contempt for the authority of eſtabliſhed facts, and the proceſſes of inductive philoſophy. The novelty, ſingularity, and boldneſs of his ſpeculations, marked him a man of genius, and obtained for him a conſiderable ſhare of public attention. To the praiſe, as to the cenſure of the world, he is now equally deaf:—

Peace to his manes.

ART. XXXVII. *Galatea: a Paſtoral Romance. From the French of Monſieur Florian. By Miſs Highley. Dedicated, by permiſſion, to the Counteſs of Saliſbury, 1 vol. 8vo.* 1804.

CRITICISM muſt here diſarm herſelf of her wonted ſeverity, and yield her place to good humour and indulgence. We are informed in the preface, that the tranſlator of the preſent work has only juſt completed her fifteenth year, and that it was firſt undertaken with the view of retaining her knowledge of the French language after ſhe had left ſchool. As ſuch, we really think it good; though it will be no diſparagement to Miſs Highley to ſay, that there are a few of thoſe vernacular inelegancies which the pen of her editor ought to have corrected. We can readily give her the very rare praiſe of preſenting fewer galliciſms than the tranſlations of more experienced writers; and her periods partake in no degree of the French conſtruction.—We ſmiled (but with great good-humour) when we read in her dedication the following ſentence: " It will not be conſidered at all ſurpriſing that I ſhould have been anxious to ſhelter it from the ſeverity of criticiſm, and procure for it that favourable reception which it *muſt* receive from the patronage of that illuſtrious perſonage to whom theſe lines are addreſſed!"—Should our fair writer continue to tread the path of literature, ſhe will find that *great names* are nothing in the court of criticiſm.

We are compelled to ſay, that the "Introduction," which, judging from the other part of the work, we do not think was tranſlated by Miſs Highley, is the worſt part of the book; and from the confuſed manner in which it is written, clauſe involved within clauſe, and the total neglect of right punctuation which it betrays, we ſhould be apt to conſider it as the production of a foreigner.

THEATRICAL INFORMATION.

COVENT GARDEN.

TUESDAY, May 1ſt. A Bold Stroke for a Huſband—the Rival Soldiers—and Miſtake upon Miſtake, or Appearance is againſt them; for the Benefit of Mr. Munden. It is to be regretted that the comedy of this evening is not oftener performed; for in point of dialogue, wit, incident, ſituation, and intereſt, it is very far ſuperior to the vapid productions of Dibdin, or the mawkiſh ſentimentality of the Soldier's Daughter. Lewis, Cooke, and Munden exerted themſelves to great advantage; and Mrs. Litchfield ſpoke powerfully to the feelings of the audience, in the intereſting, innocent, but wronged Victoria. Emery ſung a quaint and characteriſtic ſong, entitled, "A Yorkſhire Concert, or, Madam Fig's Muſical Gala;" which, though ſtupid enough as a compoſition, proved, in his hands, an object of merriment to the audience.

Thurſday, May 3d. Inkle and Yarico—The Village Lawyer—and *The Death of Captain Cook* (revived); for the Benefit of Mr. Fawcett. The principal novelty of this evening was Mr. Braham's firſt appearance in the character of Inkle, in which he introduced three additional ſongs. Of the wonderful vocal powers of this gentleman it is needleſs to ſpeak: thoſe who have heard him know how impoſſible it is for language to convey an adequate idea of his excellence; and thoſe who have not, can derive little real advantage from the moſt laboured encomiums:—we wiſh we could ſpeak in terms of commendation of his acting; but that is frigid, dull, and tireſome. Mrs. H. Siddons played the character of Yarico with a ſweetneſs, feeling, and propriety, nothing inferior to the original repreſentative, Mrs. S. Kemble, whoſe performance is doubtleſs in the remembrance of every one. Signora Storace's Wowſki was lively and agreeable. Mr. Fawcett ſung a ſilly ſong, between the play and entertainment, called, "A Woman has One Fault:" the ſong itſelf had *every fault* which a compoſition can have. The "Death of Captain Cook" is an unintereſting, ſpiritleſs, pantomimical ballet.

Tueſday, May 15. Speed the Plough, and the Prize; for the Benefit of Mr. Knight. We were this evening highly gratified by the appearance of the original *Farmer Aſhfield*; a character which Mr. Knight ſuſtains with vaſt ability. After the play he delivered an addreſs, in which he took his farewell of the audience, and of the ſtage; aſſigning *ill health* as the cauſe: it was badly written, but contained, as uſual, ſentiments of eternal gratitude. In the afterpiece, he performed the character of *Lenitive*, and, we think, very badly; there is not a ſingle point of compariſon between him and Banniſter. Blanchard, in *Label*, was greatly inferior to Suett; but Signora Storace certainly eclipſed Miſs de Camp in the character of Caroline.

It was rather ridiculouſly ſtated in the bills, that Mr. Knight's performance of Lenitive was for the *firſt* and ONLY time!

DRURY LANE.

Monday, April 30. The *Rivals*, and the *Review, or the Wags of Windſor;* for the Benefit of Mr. Johnſtone. This excellent comedy of Sheridan's was to-night well repreſented: Johnſtone, H. Johnſton, Banniſter, and Mrs. Jordan, performed with all their uſual excellence. In the afterpiece, however, we were ſorry to ſee Banniſter again attempt the character of Caleb Quotem: we really think he performs it very badly.

Wednesday, May 2d. Rule a Wife, and Have a Wife, and *Cinderella;* for the Benefit of Mr. Pope. How much were we disappointed! In vain we looked for the equals of Kemble, Miss Farren, and poor Palmer, in Pope, Mrs. Jordan, and Bannister. Pope is in no respect calculated for *Leon;* he wants all that dignity and high spirit which ought to manifest itself after his assumption of his real character. Bannister in the *Copper Captain*, and Mrs. Jordan in *Estifania*, were by no means such as to gratify our expectations. The *Cacafago* of Dowton is a finished piece of acting, and does him great credit.

Friday, May 4th. The *School for Scandal*, and the *Deserter of Naples*; for the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnston. There was nothing particular this evening, except that the lady and gentleman whose benefit it was performed the parts of Lady Teazle and Charles Surface. The latter character we never thought a difficult one, or one in which an actor could display any particular powers: the former requires much, which Mrs. H. Johnston certainly does not possess, though we must do her the justice to say, that, in the ease and gracefulness of her appearance, she was better than Mrs. Jordan, whose increasing rotundity of person greatly disqualifies her for genteel comedy. After the play, Mr. H. Johnston delivered a patriotic address; the name of which is sufficient to convey an idea of its nature.

Monday, May 7. Cinderella—The London Hermit—and the *Caravan;* for the Benefit of Miss De Camp, whose judgement we cannot much praise for bringing forward this abominably stupid play of O'Keefe's. Like all his productions, it consists of extravagance, low conceit, and an unconnected plot. Mr. Bannister was tolerably successful in *Young Pranks*, as were Suett and Palmer in *Whimmy* and *Barleycorn*; but Mr. De Camp, in *Natty Mags*, was truly disgusting and intolerable. "Cinderella," and the "Caravan," went off with their usual applause.

Wednesday, May 9th. Douglas, and *The Devil to Pay;* for the Benefit of Mrs. Powell, who performed the part of *Young Norval* herself. This was an arduous attempt; but Mrs. Powell proved herself fully competent to it: she went through her part with great spirit and with great correctness. In the scene with Glenalvon, where he seeks to irritate him by taunting language, she was excellent; and equally so in the dying scene, which she played with much feeling and discrimination. Mrs. Ansell, in *Matilda*, sometimes displayed considerable ability, and it would be invidious to draw a comparison between her and Mrs. Siddons. Her voice is hardly strong enough for the more impassioned parts; and if she could divest herself of that habit of *making faces*, of staring, &c. she would be more pleasing. Barrymore was very well in *Glenalvon*.

At the end of the play, Mrs. Powell delivered a neat address, written by herself: we think this custom absurd; for such compositions, we well know, admit of no variety, and it is merely ringing changes upon the old topics of gratitude, esteem, apprehension, &c. &c. The well-known excellence of Mrs. Jordan and Bannister in the afterpiece renders any mention of it unnecessary.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

Commenced its summer campaign on Tuesday, May 15, with the *Mountaineers*, and *Love Laughs at Locksmiths*. Mr. Colman has again been recruiting among the provincials, but we cannot give him much praise as to his success; for, with the exception of Elliston, there is not one whom a spectator can behold with real pleasure that has been accustomed to the performers of the regular theatres. We hear that Mr. Bannister is engaged; a report which we hope is true, as he will prove a valuable accession to

their corps. A comedy (we believe from the pen of Dibdin) entitled, "Guilty or not Guilty?" is announced among the novelties.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WOMAN.

EARTH'S direſt plagues alight on them
Who yet arraign their parent ſtem;
In Adam, who the love condemn
Of woman!
Oh, for the ſoul-ſeducing eyes!
Oh, for the heart's ecſtatic ſighs!
The magic of the mind, that lies
In woman!
Avaunt complaint, while charms like theſe
Thro' youth's delightful circle pleaſe;
Though ſickneſs prey, or age may ſeize,
On woman.
Scarcely our vernal tranſports pait,
Pleaſure's ſweet dawn is overcaſt.
Thoſe tranſports why expect to laſt
In woman?
Give but the ſex, endearing taſk!
Love's kindling glance, without the maſk,
And feeling heart,—'tis all I ak
Of woman.
While theſe through Time's tempeſtuous day
Shall kindly beam a gladd'ning ray,
An angel on man's dreary way
Seems woman!
Earth's direſt plagues alight on them
Who yet arraign their parent ſtem;
In Adam, who the love condemn
Of woman.
Victims of miſanthropic woe,
Be theirs, in no kind hour to know
All the dear charities that flow
From woman.
Around their knees nor children cling,
Renew'd in age life's blooming ſpring;
Nor to their arms, on Love's ſoft wing,
Haſte woman.
Long on the bed of anguiſh laid,
The wearied pulſe at laſt decay'd,
There may they mourn the needed aid
Of woman.
Ah! then, that bitter ſcene to cheer,
Be no bright conſolation near:
There never drop the ſoothing tear
Of woman.
While pilgrim in this vale below,
Hope not unſullied joys to know:
Enough, if man's beſt pleaſures flow
From woman!

TO THE PEN.

ALL hail! thou kind ſoother of numberleſs woes,
Which, in life's early day, my companion I choſe;
Which, to life's lateſt gaſp, I ſhall ever regard
For its boldeſt exertions, the mind's great reward!
The world, without thee, ſtill untaught might remain,
And the ſons of Philoſophy labour in vain!
Contracted, indeed, without thee, were the fame
Attending the hero's and patriot's name.
Thy worth, in mankind's *individual* ſphere,
Friends, parents, and kindred, are bound to revere;
For, tho' doom'd e'en thro' life in our *perſons* to ſever,
The intelligent *mind* may find comfort for ever.
What is it that ſoftens the parting of thoſe
In whoſe boſom the fondeſt affection e'er glows?
What is it the heart-bleeding lover can cheer,
When torn from the object to him the moſt dear?
When oceans, loud roaring, between them may roll,
And when diſtant, perhaps, as each globular pole;
What is it inſpires him again and again
But Hope's welcome prop and preſerver,—the *Pen?*
'Tis a ne'er-ceaſing ſource of amuſement and joy;
'Tis a bliſs, 'tis a treaſure, that never can cloy:
It enlivens a deſert, gives vigour to health,
And in poverty proves e'en a ſpecies of wealth;
It is, whether ſlowly or quickly time rolls,
The indiſſolvable tie of congenial ſouls.

38, *Stafford Place.* G. B.

AN EPITAPH,
Which profeſſes not to lie.

STRANGER! if e'er thy pierced ſoul did bend
O'er the cold reliques of ſome valued friend,
If e'er by thee were ſhed the grateful tear
Of filial fondneſs on a parent's bier,
Hence—for beneath this turf doth ſadly reſt
One by life's charities and hopes unbleſt,
Self-exil'd he from all that mortals prize,
Lo! on the couch of agony he lies;
Mid alien-arms reſigns his painful breath,
Unlov'd while living, and unmourn'd in death!

L.

MODERN DISCOVERIES
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
With Notices reſpecting Men of Letters.

Patent to Mr. Wollaſton for an Improvement in Spectacles.

THE patentee declares his object to be, to remedy the following defect in the common ſpectacles: that "no objects appear diſtinct through them, but ſuch as are ſeen through the center of the glaſſes, or nearly ſo, but are indiſtinct in proportion to the diſtance of the part of the glaſs through which they are ſeen from the center, whether ſidewards, upwards, or downwards; that is to ſay, that the indiſtinctneſs is greater in proportion as the rays of light paſſing from an object to the eye paſs more obliquely through the glaſs." To remedy this defect, the patentee uſes the mariſcus, a well known glaſs, convex on one ſide, and concave on the other; and he well obſerves, in the concluſion of the patent, that "the methods of preparing ſuch glaſſes, and of proportioning their curvature ſo as to give them any power of magnifying or diminiſhing that may be required, and to ſuit the different ſights of long and ſhort-ſighted perſons, are too well known to perſons ſkilled in optics to need any deſcription."

There cannot be a doubt of the fact, that the mariſcus is, and has been for a long time, a well known glaſs to opticians; that its properties are diſcuſſed in every book of optics; and it is aſſerted, and we believe it to be the fact, that a mariſcus has been made long before Mr. *Wollaſton* thought of his patent, and laid aſide by opticians, as unſuitable to their purpoſe. It is, of courſe, a matter of diſpute, whether Mr. *Wollaſton* has made any diſcovery at all; and, ſecondly, whether it is of any advantage to perſons labouring under a defect of viſion. We cannot, indeed, ſee the propriety of making the mariſcus the object of a patent; but a ſhort time will determine its merits; for all the opticians will loſe their trade in ſpectacles, if Mr. *Wollaſton* can preſent the public, tho' at a very deaf rate, his new old ſpectacles.

Patent to Mr. Sharp, for a Machine to make all Sorts of Cards for carding Wool, Cotton, &c.

THE piece of leather is put into a ſtretching frame, and by motions every part is brought to a given point in the center of the machine. On the machine being put in motion, a pair of holes is made in the leaf: at the ſame time the proper length of wire is brought forward, and ſeized by its middle, when it is cut and bent into the ſhape of a ſtaple; then conducted through the holes in the leaf where it is crooked, let looſe, and forced up into its place. The leaf is then ſhifted a ſpace for the next ſtaple, and the ſeveral movements again take place till the card is finiſhed.

Patent to Mr. Hymans, for a Compoſition for ſhaving without the Uſe of Razor, Soap, or Water.

MIX a pint and a half of clear lime water, two ounces of gum arabic, half an ounce of iſinglaſs, an eighth of an ounce of roach alum, a quarter of an ounce of powdered turmeric root, an eighth of an ounce of ſalt of tartar, and an eighth of an ounce of cream of tartar; boil them together for an hour at leaſt; clear it through a ſieve; then add two pounds and a half of iron pumice ſtone, finely powdered, and with the white of two eggs mix the whole with the hands into a cake. Divide the cake into twelve parts, and dry

them for three days in the open air; after which put them in an oven of moderate heat for twenty-four hours, when they will be dry, and fit for uſe. Rub the face gently with them, and the beard will be removed.

THE loſs which the Univerſity of Cambridge ſuſtained in the death of Mr. *Carlyle*, is, we are happy to ſay, compenſated by the appointment of a ſucceſſor, whom every one looked up to as a fit perſon to fill the vacant chair. Dr. *Clarke*, Fellow of Jeſus College, is elected Profeſſor of Arabic: he is well known for his travels, and the munificent preſents which he and his fellow companion, Mr. *Criſp*, made to the Univerſity; and, perhaps, no two perſons that left England without any ſupport from government, and indebted only to their own efforts, returned ſo richly laden with literary ſpoils, and works both of nature and art. The Univerſity conferred the degree of Maſter of Arts on Mr. *Criſp*, and of Doctor of the Civil Law on Mr. *Clarke*. The opportunities which theſe gentlemen had of exploring the Holy Land and the Arabian deſerts create a very great anxiety to ſee an account of their travels.

WE announced lately the very generous act of ſome individuals to Dr. *Prieſtley*, by which they hoped to ſecure to him a handſome income for the remainder of his life. The deſign was ſcarcely accompliſhed, when news arrived of the death of this excellent man; and every one lamented that he did not know, that, notwithſtanding the abominable treatment he had received from ſome of his countrymen, there were others who entertained a due ſenſe of his merits. His death has ſhewn that the number of his friends is by no means inconſiderable. Funeral ſermons have been preached to crowded audiences in various parts of England; ſome of them, among which thoſe of Dr. *Toulmin*, Mr. *Belſham*, and Mr. *Edwards*, are the moſt diſtinguiſhed, have been publiſhed. At Birmingham, the congregation to which he had once been the clergyman paid that reſpect to his memory, that the pulpit was covered with black, and every perſon appeared in mourning, which they agreed to wear for two months. It is pleaſing to reflect, that in the town, which a few years ago had ſo diſgraced itſelf, as to burn the books, laboratory, and papers of a philoſopher, a better ſpirit has at laſt appeared, and that it is now aſhamed of its former miſconduct. The name of *Prieſtley* will be added to thoſe of *Socrates*, *R. Bacon*, *Galileo*, and *Locke*; not to diſcourage others in their glorious purſuit, but to ſhew the world, that the names of the perſecuted will live in future ages, whilſt thoſe of the perſecutors meet with deſerved ignominy even in their lifetimes, and after death are conſigned either to diſgrace or to oblivion.

MR. *Jones* is not content with Dr. *Wollaſton*'s account of the ſuperiority of the periſcopic over the common ſpectacle glaſſes; and he obſerves, which is an important point in this diſpute, that the periſcopic glaſſes which he purchaſed were ſo little incurvated on one ſide, that they might be taken by an optician for a plano-convex glaſs. With reſpect to the extent of diſtinct letters without diſtortion, it was nearly the ſame in the mariſcus as in the common glaſs; but the coloured letters were nearer to the center than in the common glaſs. It is aſſerted, alſo, that by looking *aſquint*, a greater extent of lines was obſerved in the mariſcus, but blended with colour and confuſion. Dr. *Wollaſton* will, of courſe, make his remarks on Mr. *Jones*'s letter; and we preſume that the conteſt will be referred to ſome eminent mathematicians and opticians, that the public may not be impoſed on, on the one hand, or that the patentee may have the merit and profit, if he is ſo entitled to it, which deſervedly reſult from a diſcovery.

DR. *Olbers* is ſaid to have diſcovered another planet, which is far beyond the limits of the planetary ſyſtem, even as they have been lately extended by his countryman *Herſchell*. It is three times the ſize of Jupiter, and upwards of three thouſand millions of miles from the ſun. This new planet travels alſo far out of the zodiac, the inclination of its orbit being thirty degrees. We wait for farther information before we give credit to this announced diſcovery.

DR. *Lettſom* is very laudably employed in enquiring into the ſtate of the priſons of this kingdom. Mr. *Nield* has communicated to him ſeveral very extraordinary, and what would appear in a civilized country to be almoſt incredible, circumſtances. At Caernarvon he found women in irons, and a lunatic confined with a felon. At Dolgelly, a

poor man, upwards of eighty, who had been confined nearly nineteen years for a debt of twenty-ſeven pounds five ſhillings and ſixpence. At Penzance, the priſon is moſt wretched: at the back yard of a public houſe, twelve feet ſquare and ſix feet high, with a neceſſary in one corner, the floor extremely damp, and paved with ſtones, like the middle of the ſtreet; without a fireplace, lighted by a ſmall iron grated window without glaſs. In this place a farmer was confined from the 23d of March, 1803, to the May following, for a debt of about twenty pounds. The making known of theſe and ſimilar circumſtances will ſhame the inhabitants of the places where they are practiſed, and lead to the removal of the evil.

Mr. *J. Pratt* propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription the works of Biſhop Hall, with a new life, and complete index to the whole, in ten volumes, 8vo; each volume to be delivered monthly, in boards, price three half crowns.

A new edition of Giraldus Cambrenſis is under the inſpection of Sir *R. Hoare*, enriched by ſome highly finiſhed engravings by Mr. *Byrne*.

The Arabic original of the work tranſlated by Renaudot into French in 1718, and whoſe exiſtence has been doubted, will ſoon be given to the public by Mr. *Langles*.

The Decade Philoſophique recommends the ſun-flower as a profitable plant in agriculture: the leaves for cattle, the flowers for bees, the ſeeds for ſheep, pigs, and poultry.

The attention now paid in England and France to philoſophical purſuits has excited a degree of emulation even in Spain; and we hear that at Madrid, in ſpite of the Inquiſition, a journal has made its appearance, whoſe objects are phyſical and mathematical, ſcience, natural hiſtory, agriculture, medicine, polite literature, and the arts.

Francis and *Pierre Piraneſi* are preparing for the preſs the antiquities of Magna Grecia, left by their father. The work will be contained in ſix volumes, the ſubject of the firſt being the city of Pompeia.

Mr. *Beauvais*, the naturaliſt, who accompanied Captain Landolphe on his voyage to Africa, in the year 1786, has put into the preſs an account of Benin, from which is expected much information on the political, moral, and geographical ſtate of that kingdom.

The works of Guſtavus III are now in the preſs at Stockholm: the firſt part is printed.

Mr. *Beatſon* has added three volumes to his Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, which now come down to the year 1783.

The ſubject for the prize of four hundred florins, annually given by the Teylerian Theological Society, is the following queſtion:—What ſucceſs have the miſſions for the propagation of the true Chriſtian religion had during the two laſt centuries; and what ſucceſs may be expected in this reſpect from the active exertions of the preſent miſſionary ſocieties? The eſſays, written in either Dutch, Latin, French, or Engliſh, muſt be ſent to Haerlem before the 1ſt of December, 1804: the deciſion will be made known in the beginning of April 1805.

The ſubjects for the Bachelors' Prizes, to be diſtributed at the commencement, at Cambridge, are, for the Senior Bachelors, Quid commodi aut incommodi é republicâ hominum nigrorum ſive coloratorum inter occidentales inſulas nuper conſtituta derivari queat?——The Middle Bachelors, Quibus modis et gradibus civitates jam florentes paulatim labare inclinare et occidere ſoleant?

Sir *Richard Worſley*'s magnificent work Muſeum Worſleyanum is expected ſoon to make its appearance, at an expence to himſelf of between twenty and thirty thouſand pounds.

Dr. *Harrington* has now in the preſs, and will be ready in June or July, a complete overthrow of the French Theory of Chemiſtry; proving, upon the moſt clear and ſatisfactory evidence, its unſtable principles, ſo that the greateſt ſceptics muſt be convinced.

Mr. *Mons* converts almoſt the whole of any quantity of alkohol into ether, by mixing three parts of that liquid with one part of ſulphuric acid, and ſubmitting the whole to diſtillation.

Among the proofs of the flouriſhing ſituation of the United States of America, may be mentioned the liſt of their poſt offices, publiſhed by Mr. Granger, the poſtmaſter-general; according to whoſe account they amount to nearly thirteen hundred.

Mr. *Reinhard*, of Straſburgh, prints muſical notes with ſolid types; for which he has obtained a patent.

Mr. *Bergman* is preparing for the preſs, at Riga, his obſervations on the Calmuc Tartars, which he collected during a three years reſidence amongſt them.

Mr. *Brathwaite* recommends the uſe of the oxygenated muriatic acid, as a ſpecific for the ſcarlet fever. A dram of the acid is mixed with eight ounces of diſtilled water, and ſhaken; and this quantity is to be taken every twelve hours, by a patient from fourteen to twenty years of age. The liquid muſt never be taken by ſpoon, but from a glaſs.

For purifying a room, take a china tea-cup and ſaucer; put into the cup two ounces of common ſalt, and half an ounce of the black oxide of manganeſe, previouſly powdered, with one ounce of water; then take an ounce and a half of ſulphuric acid, and pour a little of it now and then into the tea-cup among the other ingredients: immediately a great quantity of oxygenated muriatic acid gas will be diffuſed through the apartment; and this ſhould remain only a few minutes, and, the door being opened, it will be diffuſed through the whole houſe. This mixture ſhould be frequently taken into the room during the day, a little freſh ſulphuric acid being added.

Mr. *Ruſſel* has received a prize from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, for an improvement on the bucket, which will be of great uſe in all countries, where, as in Kent, they are obliged to go deep for water. It is well known that the bucket muſt be made of conſiderable weight, that it may ſink when it arrives at the water in the well: to obviate this, a valve is made in the bottom of the bucket, and of courſe the water forces it up with eaſe. When the bucket is filled, by drawing it up, the valve is cloſed, and ſcarcely any water will eſcape before it arrives at the top, where, by a particular contrivance, the valve is forced up, and the water diſcharges itſelf into a trough. The model of this contrivance is preſerved at the Society of Arts, and is well worthy of the inſpection of every one who is about to ſink a deep well.

Much curious information has been communicated lately to the Society of Arts on the ſubject of the dry rot; an evil which produces much inconvenience in many parts of the kingdom. When it is owing, as is very frequently the caſe, to a plant of the fungus kind, which is frequently brought into the houſe on laying the foundations, nothing can be done but to trace the plant to its origin, remove the ſoil, and cover it up with lime, core aſhes, or ſimilar ſubſtances. If any earth is left in which the fungus is, and the plant can communicate to any wainſcot or wood, it will, by degrees, conſume that piece of wood, and all that is in contact with it. The diſeaſe was known in the time of Moſes, and particular enquiries are ordered to be made relative to it. The plant is of ſuch a nature, that, if it receives ſufficient nouriſhment, it will make its way through even a brick wall. Other plants of the paraſitical kind will deſtroy wood; and every perſon who has the dry rot in his houſe muſt be careful to aſcertain from what cauſe it originates; as he may either be at a great expence in removing it, or having, as he thought, removed it, leave it ſtill in the ground.

A very ingenious method has been diſcovered by Mr. *Piault*, for preventing chimnies from ſmoking, as is frequently the caſe from the wind driving down the ſmoke. The contrivance conſiſts in a partition dividing the chimney in a tranſverſe direction at the top, penetrating about a foot below, and as much above the top. Half of each of the ſide walls is then raiſed to the height of the partition; ſo that the ſide walls, thus raiſed, and the partition, make a figure of this form ∫. In whatever direction, therefore, the wind blows, one of the apertures of the chimney is preſerved from its action, and the ſmoke eſcapes by that aperture.

Mr. *Hornblower* has recommended a very ingenious method of cleaning chimnies by ſweeping them with air, inſtead of the trowel of the chimney-ſweeper's boy. The contrivance is ſimple. Air is condenſed in a veſſel, containing about three cylindrical feet, as far as poſſible: a ſmall tube communicates with this veſſel, which is let up the chimney, and ſome gravel is placed in the tube, ſo that when the valve opens, and the air is forced, in the courſe of a ſecond, out of the veſſel, the gravel and air will be forced through the chimney, and the chimney will be cleaned. A common experiment may ſatisfy people as to the uſe of this contrivance. When chimnies are on fire, it is not uncommon to fire a piſtol up them, by way of bringing down the ſoot; and the ſoot, it is well known, is brought down by the blaſt of air carried up the chimney. If, therefore, the blaſt of air from a piſtol will produce this effect, the

ſame may be done by a draft of air forced up a chimney from a condenſing veſſel. We ſhall be glad to hear of the ſucceſs of this contrivance; as, notwithſtanding the theory, we are not perfectly ſatisfied of the eaſe of its being brought into practice.

The prize queſtion for the phyſical claſs at Paris, is—What are the characters that, in animal and vegetable matter, diſtinguiſh the active and paſſive ſubſtances, in the operation of fermentations?

Mr. *Coray*, a Greek by birth, has publiſhed, at Paris, a tranſlation of Beccaria on Crimes and Puniſhments into modern Greek, with a view of rouſing his countrymen to the uſe of thoſe faculties for which they were once ſo diſtinguiſhed: but they are ſunk too low to receive any benefit from the work; for their prieſts are as great a ſcourge to their minds, as the Turks to their bodies.

Mrs. *Duncombe*, the widow of Mr. Duncombe, the clergyman, of Canterbury, and author of ſeveral works, has in her poſſeſſion ſome letters of Richardſon, who ſeems to have been as voluminous in his epiſtolary correſpondence as in his long-winded novels.

The Princeſs Elizabeth ſome time ago made a ſeries of deſigns, which have conſiderable merit, though the ſubject is almoſt worn out. Poetry has already been called in to illuſtrate them; but another attempt is to be made by Mr. Campbell, the author of The Pleaſures of Hope, in an allegorical poem, under the title of Cupid turned Volunteer.

Weyland, of Weimar, has declared his intentions of tranſlating Clarke's Progreſs of Maritime Diſcoveries into German.

Mr. *Fairman*, of Lynſted, near Sittingbourn, Kent, has made ſeveral experiments, by which the grafting of trees is conſiderably improved. He terms it extreme grafting; becauſe, inſtead of cutting off large branches from a tree that had ceaſed bearing, the grafts are inſerted at the extremity nearly of every branch. The previous proceſs is to cut out all the ſpray wood, and make the tree a perfect ſkeleton, leaving all the healthy limbs: then clean the branches, and cut the top of each branch off, where it would meaſure in circumference from the ſize of a ſhilling to about that of a crown piece. The branches are to be taken out which croſs each other, and the arms left to fork off, ſo that no conſiderable opening is left, when you ſtand under the tree.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has ordered ten thouſand copies of a treatiſe on the cow-pox, written in the Ruſſian language, to be printed at his expence, and diſtributed gratis in the various governments of his vaſt empire.

There is a proſpect of the abolition of ſlavery in Ruſſia. A gentleman purchaſed ſix thouſand ſlaves of Prince Truboiſki, and gave them the opportunity of purchaſing their freedom by paying him the ſame ſum, which they ſoon collected; and, in a letter of thanks to the Emperor for the edict authorizing theſe tranſactions, they beg permiſſion to build a church, and offer to cut a canal of importance to trade fifteen verſts in length.

An entertaining book on the various qualifications of the dog is nearly ready for publication, illuſtrated by a great number of curious anecdotes of that truſty animal, by *Joſeph Taylor*, Eſq.

The numerous MSS. collected by the late Rev. *James Granger*, Vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordſhire, for a continuation of his Biographical Hiſtory of England, we underſtand are now reviſing, and receiving conſiderable additions for publiſhing, by the Rev. *M. Noble, F. A. S. L. & E.* One volume, containing the reigns of K. William and Mary, and of Queen Ann, will be publiſhed with all convenient ſpeed.—The continuation will come down to the end of K. Geo. II.

The Rev. *W. Gooch*, of Cockfield, in Suffolk, is appointed by the Board of Agriculture to write a new report of the huſbandry of the county of Cambridge. He is now taking a ſurvey thereof for that purpoſe.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE laſt month has preſented an appearance in the political world, which, to thoſe who are unacquainted with the practical conſtitution of the country, ſeems moſt extraordinary, and difficult of explanation. A miniſter has been ſet aſide, and a new one appointed, without the leaſt expreſſion of a wiſh,

on the part of either King or people, that any change ſhould be made; and the new one is the very perſon whoſe diſmiſſion from the cabinet, only two years ago, by the King, was received with univerſal approbation by the people. Of the pretences held out for the change, and the mode of appointing the miniſtry, the public papers have been full: many things are aſſerted with confidence which cannot eaſily be known to have taken place; and, when the character of the principal agent in this buſineſs is conſidered, we ſhould be very cautious what degree of credit we allow to the information imparted by his partiſans.

The facts on which we are to build an explanation of theſe proceedings are ſimply theſe: A junction was formed by a certain number of perſons who have the greateſt influence in the repreſentation of this country, and by a body of peers, who were determined that Mr. Addington ſhould be no longer miniſter. This body tried its ſtrength in both houſes, and in both houſes divided with ſuch ſtrength, that it was evident the miniſter's power was much ſhaken, and, as generally happens in ſuch caſes, he was fearful that the enemy's party would be increaſed by deſertion from his own quarters. The great trial of ſtrength remained. The laſt diviſion had ſhewn, in the Houſe of Commons, a minority conſiſting of nearly one-third of the whole houſe, and only between thirty and forty ſhort of the miniſter's phalanx. The next diviſion might have given the majority to the enemy; and, to avoid this ſuppoſed diſgrace, he determined to reſign his poſt, and to leave the field of battle to his adverſaries.

The prudence of this deciſion may be juſtly called in queſtion; and events have ſhewn, that in the retirement, if neceſſary, he ſhould have conſulted more the feelings of the public. His predeceſſor had been in a worſe ſituation. When he came into power, a majority of the Houſe of Commons was againſt him; yet, in ſpite of that majority, he kept his ſeat, and, by an appeal to the people, got the better of that faction, which was determined to controul the Sovereign's choice. How far the expreſſion of faction may be allowed in the proceedings of laſt month, we ſhall not determine; but we muſt remark, that the perſon who uſed it has not diſdained to accept a poſt under the new adminiſtration.

The object, we have obſerved, of the perſons who have the greateſt influence in the repreſentation of this country, was, to drive the miniſter from his poſt; yet it does not appear that they had matured a well-digeſted plan of union; and when the enemy was defeated, they were not agreed on the diviſion of the ſpoils. The laſt was ſaid to be a weak and inefficient adminiſtration. Let a ſtrong one, then, be formed, it might be replied, and the honour and integrity of the oppoſition will be ſeen in the formation of a more able body of men to conduct the affairs of the kingdom. Inſtead of this, the public heard, at the ſame time, of the reſignation of Mr. Addington, and of frequent conferences between the King and Mr. Pitt, for the formation of a new adminiſtration. After a few days, it was known that Mr. Pitt was to be prime miniſter. For ſeveral days, nothing more was certain than that Lord Melville, the well-known Mr. Dundas, was to be his colleague, and to be placed at the head of the Admiralty: the completion of the liſt was long delayed; and at laſt, inſtead of an adminiſtration diſtinguiſhed by an union of talents, and the chief intereſts of the country, there appeared a patchwork of the weakeſt and meaneſt materials; and, to add to the confuſion of the oppoſition to the old miniſtry, the new one retained its weakeſt parts, and preſented to public view the abſorption of power in a ſingle individual.

The new adminiſtration may be called Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration. His word will, in the cabinet, be the law; and the public will not, in this reſpect, be deceived on the importance of his coadjutors. We cannot ſay, with many, that the public has been deceived in his operations, for in them it has had no concern: it was not conſulted on the change; it has taken no part in the diſputes of parliament; it has left the contenders for power to ſcramble for themſelves exactly as they pleaſed. In ſhort, it has been an abſolute contention for power; and Mr. Pitt, having gained the aſcendancy, has nothing now to do but to laugh at thoſe dupes by whom he has been placed again at that poſt of pre-eminence, in which, if we judge from the paſt, we cannot expect him to perform any thing advantageous to the country.

The late miniſter has retired from power, if not with a character for ta-

lents, yet with the reputation of integrity, and a regard for his country. Whatever may have been the defects of his adminiſtration, and ſome very palpable ones there were, he conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to gain the good-will of all with whom he had any buſineſs to tranſact. He found the country torn to pieces by the haughtineſs and inſolence of his predeceſſor; the priſons filled with men taken up under ſuſpicion, but without any intention of bringing them to trial; the nation diſſatisfied and diſcontented at a continued ſtruggle, in which they perceived nothing but accumulated expence, without any proſpect of ſucceſs. Mr. Addington conciliated all parties: his manners were mild, his principles conſtitutional; he opened the door of the priſon; he ſuffered juſtice to take its free courſe; he refuſed to have recourſe to the abominable meaſures of ſpies, and informers, and tortures; he would not inflame the public mind by vehement declamations againſt thoſe who were to be brought before the bar of their country, nor did he ſubject them to the rigours of a confinement more than was abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of their perſons. Above all, he would not interfere in the election of repreſentatives, nor ſuffer the public purſe to be devoted to the impure purpoſes of corruption; and if he did not do every thing which a wiſe and good man might wiſh for, his forbearance to continue thoſe practices which diſgraced the country under the adminiſtration of his predeceſſor muſt entitle him to a conſiderable degree of approbation and applauſe. We hope to be deceived in our conjectures; but we are apprehenſive, that they who have been moſt clamorous againſt Mr. Addington will have reaſon to remember the old fable; and the reign of King Log will be lamented, when they are groaning under the rigours of King Stork.

But, if the reſignation of Mr. Addington may be conſidered as not of great importance, the public has deep reaſon to regret the change of adminiſtration, from a removal of much greater conſequence to the public ſervice. Lord St. Vincent has left the Admiralty, and his efforts to cleanſe the Augean ſtable, in which he had acted with ſo great ſucceſs, are unfortunately paralyſed before the important work was concluded. The reforms he had made in the dock-yards, his endeavours to bring all to their duty, and that the public money ſhould be expended with œconomy and propriety, the oppoſition that he met with in every generous endeavour for the good of the navy, are univerſally known. What will now be the conſequence we tremble to anticipate: yet we could wiſh, that, though he is out of office, he would continue to aid the public councils by his advice, and, particularly, that the important plan for inſuring to our brave ſailors a true diſtribution of prize-money may not be entirely laid aſide.

A queſtion naturally occurs, on contemplating thoſe changes, Whence ariſes ſo great an indifference in the public mind with reſpect to them; and whence is it that both ſovereign and people ſhould be ſo little conſulted in the choice of an adminiſtration? That it is the King's prerogative to appoint his miniſters, no one can doubt; that his choice may not be agreeable to the wiſhes of the two houſes, may alſo happen; and that public buſineſs cannot be well conducted when a difference takes place upon this ſubject, muſt be allowed and ſenſibly felt by all parties. The ſovereign, of courſe, would not perſiſt in retaining a favourite, againſt the manifeſt diſapprobation of a majority of Lords and Commons; but, on the other hand, the oppoſition is carried too far, and aſſuredly in an unconſtitutional manner, if, beſides the expreſſion of diſapprobation to the exiſting adminiſtration, it ſhould inſiſt on obtruding on the ſovereign a junto of its own appointment. In the preſent caſe this cannot be ſaid to have been done, for the oppoſition has in great meaſure been duped; and, if the King has conſented to part with his miniſter, the new appointments have been made rather from neceſſity than from any wiſh on his part, and to the total confuſion of the principal leaders of the oppoſition.

It ſtill remains a queſtion, how it comes to paſs that the people ſhould be ſo inactive; and this is anſwered by a very ſlight conſideration of the ſubject in diſpute. The people were not concerned in it; they ſaw no advantage to be obtained from the reſult of the conteſt. They had a miniſter not the beſt, probably, that could be conceived; but they ſaw no proſpect of any adminiſtration being formed, which ſhould excel the others in talents, activity, and integrity. Their determination is founded in good ſenſe; but it will be conſidered as a manifeſt proof of the change in the conſtitution

of this country, a change which naturally arifes from the meafures purfued within the laft fifty years, and the violation of the conftitution of 1688, with refpect to the duration of parliament. The Houfe of Commons may now be conſidered more as an inferior peerage than a body of repreſentatives of the people. The poſſeſſion of a ſeat for ſeven years gives to each individual a great degree of influence, and opens the way to combinations of powerful men, which may be too ſtrong for any other influence. In the firſt inſtance, this lengthened duration of parliament added to the influence of the crown, and diminiſhed the weight of the people; by degrees it was turned to the advantage of a few: the power of the miniſter or oppoſition in the Houſe of Commons became a matter of arithmetical computation; and they who had the greateſt number of boroughs at their diſpoſal carried the greateſt weight in the new combination. To deſtroy the effect of this ſpecies of combination, it will be probably found hereafter neceſſary to reſort again to ſhort parliaments, and to reſtore to the people thoſe rights which in fact are as beneficial to the ſovereign as to themſelves.

We have, however, a new adminiſtration, and one formed in ſo curious a manner as to hold out no great proſpect of either beneficial energy or long duration. The head came into power very young, and before he could have ſtudied the nature of political government. The miſtakes into which he fell were natural. Youthful preſumption might be conſidered as a ſpecies of apology. A retirement of two years from office may have led him to ſome uſeful reflections; and the experience of former years cannot be ſuppoſed to have produced no effect. If theſe things have mollified his temper; if they have led him to any enlarged views of government; if he has acquired any knowledge with reſpect to finance, and any œconomy in the diſpoſition of the public money; if we ſhould ſee him encouraging any men of talents and genius, or promoting any work of national utility; if we ſhould, in ſhort, ſee a conduct in every reſpect almoſt different from that which marked his laſt adminiſtration, we ſhall feel no regret at the change that has taken place: but in the preſent critical ſituation of this country we are not inclined to expect much from the miniſter; and the ſalvation of the country muſt, and will, we truſt, if our enemies ſhall try their menaced experiment, reſult entirely from themſelves.

The new miniſter comes in at a time very ſeaſonable for himſelf: the late premier had concluded his loan juſt before he quitted office; and this loan as well as the other that he made proves him not inferior to his predeceſſor in the management of that eaſy but ſuppoſed difficult part of finance. The money was raiſed at the rate of five pounds nine ſhillings and eight pence three farthings per cent: the new miniſter will, if the war laſts a few years, ſee the intereſt raiſed to between ſix and ſeven per cent. As he has money at command, we may and we underſtand we are to hear ſoon of ſome grand military projects. The ſtone expedition, an idle ſcheme, whoſe contrivance has given full ſcope to the vanity of an individual who laid claim to the honour of ſo bright a thought, is abandoned: what new expeditions will be planned time muſt diſcover; but it is to be hoped that Oſtend, Quiberon, Dunkirk, Holland, &c. &c. ſtill live in the remembrance of our war miniſters, and will prevent a ſimilar waſte of public money, as well as the proſpect of ſimilar diſgrace.

One perſon is retained of the old miniſtry, whoſe name is diſtinguiſhed by the part he has taken in ſetting the rights of ambaſſadors, and diſcuſſing the queſtion on Mr. Drake's conduct. The French have been aſſiduouſly employed in the endeavour to excite againſt us the indignation of foreign courts, and to repreſent us as incendiaries, the fomenters of diſcord, and the patrons of aſſaſſination. The Miniſter of Juſtice, in his report on the caſes of the perſons to be tried for high treaſon, does not heſitate to name Mr. Drake and Mr. S. Smith as our agents; and it ſhould ſeem, that his report had produced ſuch a ſenſation, as required the interference of our adminiſtration. The French government had ſent letters to all the ambaſſadors on the ſubject of the conſpiracy, and the part which Great Britain was ſuppoſed to have taken in it. Lord Hawkeſbury has addreſſed, in oppoſition, a letter, in which he is not contented with manifeſting the indignation of his ſovereign at being implicated in ſo unfounded a charge, but enters into the diſcuſſion of that

nice and delicate queſtion, the proper conduct of an ambaſſador in a foreign court. It muſt give ſatisfaction to every one of our readers to hear, that his Lordſhip denies the charge brought againſt us by the French government; for no Engliſhman will heſitate in ſaying, that, if Mr. Drake had deſcended to ſuch mean and deteſtable practices, he deſerved every calumny now fixed upon his character by the French, and that he and his employers would be deſervedly the objects of univerſal deteſtation. But, in diſavowing the charge, there was no neceſſity for a ſecretary of ſtate to enter into a queſtion which might employ the pen of a Grotius, a Puffendorf, or a Vattell, or might make the ſubject of an exerciſe at one of the Univerſities; and if we do underſtand his Lordſhip right, for his language is on a par with his matter, we entirely diſagree with him in his concluſions. It is rightly ſaid, and, indeed, there was no need of a ſecretary of ſtate in England to inform foreign ambaſſadors, that none of them had a right to foment diſcord in the country to which they were ſent; but they are, it ſeems, to be allowed to keep up a correſpondence with the enemy's country, and to take advantage of circumſtances. Now, this doctrine we reprobate entirely, if it goes farther than the communication to their own courts of the intelligence they may have received reſpecting the enemy's country; for the ground on which they tread is no longer neutral, if it may be made the rendezvous of conſpiracies, and a depot of arms for every nefarious purpoſe. How could the elector receive the French ambaſſador, and profeſs himſelf a friend to his chief, if he knew that the Engliſh ambaſſador was at that moment ſending men, money, and arms, into France, with the view of putting him to death, or dethroning him? We have put a caſe, which we are aſſured and we truſt is not the fact; but as ſelf-preſervation is the law on which all other rights are grounded, an ambaſſador who carries on an inſidious war muſt not expect that his enemy will regard the uſual formalities, which, in civiliſed nations, regulate the conduct of ſtates and ambaſſadors.

Whilſt a change was taking place in the adminiſtration of our government, an important one was meditated in France, which is a ſtill ſtronger proof of the diminiſhed influence of the people in the affairs of ſtate. The Firſt Conſul, on his acceſs to power, thought it neceſſary to have it eſtabliſhed by the ſuffrages of the people. This form is no longer neceſſary. He has determined to alter his title, and his word is the law. The bodies under the name of the Tribunate and the Conſervative Senate have repreſented to him the neceſſity that he ſhould take upon himſelf the imperial title; and this change in the name ſcarcely excited a debate. Carnot oppoſed the aſſumption of the title upon the ſame ground that he had reſiſted the motion for veſting the conſular power in Buonaparte during life: but his reſiſtance was very feeble, and an appearance of oppoſition ſerved rather to give a repreſentation of free debate than to injure the motion. It is of little conſequence whether the ſovereign of France is addreſſed by the title of Firſt Conſul or Emperor. Theſe Roman names neither add to nor diminiſh his conſequence, though the nation, over which he preſides, may be flattered with the return of that ſhow and parade which diſtinguiſhed their former monarchy. He is confeſſedly, at preſent, the chief ſovereign on the continent of Europe: his dominions are compact, extenſive, well peopled, and fertile. He has acquired his power by thoſe talents which have made the heads of dynaſties; and, in the courſe of a few hundred years, the blood of the Buonapartes will be as much celebrated, as, ſome years ago, was the blood of the Bourbons. The upſtart or the uſurper, as he may be called by his brother emperors and kings, will ſoon find a readineſs in them to forget the preſent ſuppoſed meanneſs of his birth: alliances will be made between the princes and princeſſes of his family and thoſe of the royal and imperial families of Europe whom he deigns to admit to ſuch an alliance; and the French will be delighted again with that idle vanity which ſo diſtinguiſhed their antient nobility.

In the raiſing of the Firſt Conſul to the dignity of Emperor there is a tacit implication of a ſuperiority attached to the name, which might lead to an enquiry into the power of the Tribunate and Conſervative Senate to confer this ſuperiority on any perſon. The ſovereign of Germany is dignified with the title of Emperor, as the repreſentative of the antient Cæſars; and he is known

in Germany under the title of the Kaiſar, or Cæſar: the Emperor of Ruſſia is called a Czar, which is only a corruption of the ſame title. What ideas the French chooſe to attribute to their name of Emperor we are yet to learn; but it is determined that they are not to be incompatible with the liberty and equality of the people. Theſe are merely words of courſe, for whatever forms the new Emperor chooſes to appoint will find a ready acquieſcence; and the new ſyſtem will laſt, till ſome new revolution introduces a change founded on equal frivolity.

In the mean time, however, the plans of the ſovereign of France for the aggrandiſement of his empire and the depreſſion of his foes are purſued with the ſame ſyſtematic ardour. Whatever may be the ſentiments of other ſovereigns towards him, his ſubjects univerſally attribute, and with propriety attribute, to him faculties ſuperior to thoſe of any of his predeceſſors ſince the time of Henry IV. All adore the riſing ſun; and there ſeems to be ſcarcely a wiſh in the whole circuit of his dominions for the abolition of his power. The conſpirators are not yet tried, and it is ſaid that the new Emperor will emulate the firſt of the Cæſars in his clemency; and it muſt be confeſſed, that, ſince his aſſumption of power, he has not in this virtue, at leaſt, been found deficient. It will be happy for mankind, if, upon the acknowledgment of his ſuperiority, he will turn his imperial powers to the arts of peace, and Europe may have the opportunity of preſenting to mankind again ſome appearance of civiliſation. The collections of men in arms in various kingdoms, and the recollection of the blood ſhed within the laſt fifteen years on the ſcaffold or in the field, are no credit to the ſuppoſed improvement of the times; and hold out the fearful preſage, that the weſtern part of Europe, by abuſing, like moſt other countries we read of in hiſtory, its privileges of ſuperior information and ſuperior power, will preſent to the world deſolation and ruin ſimilar to that which reigns in the dominions now ſubject to the Turk.

The other countries of Europe preſent little of importance to us. The court of Peterſburgh is ſaid to have made a ſtrong manifeſtation of its indignation at the execution of the Duke of Enghien, which reminds us of the conduct of our glorious Queen, who appeared in mourning, with her whole court, on the day that ſhe firſt received the French ambaſſador, after the horrible maſſacre of the proteſtants on the feaſt of St. Bartholomew. Indeed, the recollection of the horrible acts perpetrated by the old dynaſty of France muſt reconcile every perſon to any new dynaſty; for, notwithſtanding the many atrocities imputed to Buonaparte, he is far inferior to his predeceſſor Lewis XIV in bloodſhedding, bigotry, and cruelty. Reports from Spain make it credible that peace cannot be long preſerved with that kingdom. War would, of courſe, be declared when it ſuits the intereſt of the French ſovereign; but no additional ſtrength will be derived from involving Spain in the conteſt, and the deſtruction of its commerce will add to our wealth, and diminiſh his reſources.

Egypt is ſtill in confuſion, without any proſpect of an improved government. India preſents to our view an Engliſh power paramount on that continent in the ſame manner as that of France is in Europe. In the Weſt Indies, the pre-eminence of the blacks on one iſland creates naturally diſtruſt on the reſt; and the renewed motion of Mr. Wilberforce on the ſlave trade has put the Weſt India merchants in agitation to exert their parliamentary intereſt, and baffle the meaſure. From the mode in which the queſtion has been of late years managed, it is evident that no expectation is entertained of its ſucceſs. It is brought in at the end of a ſeſſion, and is merely an apology for the neglect of a queſtion in which the public at one time took ſo much intereſt; and which, if properly conducted, would by this time have removed from the Engliſh nation the diſgrace of the ſlave trade, and increaſed the ſecurity of the Weſt India colonies. The blacks of St. Domingo are now retorting on the whites the miſeries they have ſuffered for the laſt two hundred years; and as no other argument could juſtify the former conduct of the whites than that of power, the blacks, with leſs aſſiſtance from civiliſation and religion, cannot be expected to be inferior to their teachers in the arts of tyranny and oppreſſion.

Africa gave to the French an occaſion for boaſting of the capture of Goree; but the retaking of that iſland does honour to Lieutenant Pickford,

and placed the conquerors into our hands without bloodſhed. But, if we rejoice in the honour gained by Lieutenant Pickford, the navy of England has been diſgraced in a moſt ſhocking manner on the coaſt of Portugal. A fleet, under convoy of the Apollo frigate, for the Weſt Indies, was nearly all loſt on this coaſt; the frigate itſelf, and between thirty and forty of the convoy, wrecked: numbers of lives loſt, and the commander drowned. That ſuch an event could happen at a time when navigation has been ſo much improved, when the daily ſituation of the fleet with reſpect to every European ſhore might be known with the utmoſt facility, muſt create our aſtoniſhment, and a deſire that the whole affair may be inveſtigated with the utmoſt ſcrutiny. If there was not a timekeeper on board the frigate, nor in any ſhip in the convoy, the want of it argues a degree of unconcern about life and property, which ſo terrible a calamity is calculated to correct in future. We underſtand that ſome ſhips in the convoy very prudently kept as much to the weſt of the captain's ill-fated courſe as poſſible: and from them, on their return to England, we ſhall hope to learn what repreſentations were made to the captain on his ſteerage, and whether it is poſſible that on board a king's ſhip there ſhould be ſo much ignorance as this diſaſter at preſent ſeems to indicate. If no opportunity was offered to take a lunar obſervation, and the whole fleet was without a timekeeper, ſtill we ſhould have thought it incredible that they could ſtrike the land within two cables length of the ſhore, without any apprehenſion of their ſituation; for the dead reckoning ought to have been ſo kept as to preſerve them from ſuch a calamity. Parliamentary intereſt and family connections may, in many caſes, not be very injurious to the ſtate; but where the lives and property of ſo many individuals may depend on the capacity and ſcience of a ſingle perſon, and his talents may be eaſily eſtimated by a ſuitable examination, it is highly expedient that no one ſhould be advanced to a poſt of conſequence who does not poſſeſs the ſuitable qualifications.

Our attention is called to the law courts by a proſecution inſtituted by the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice. This ſociety, it ſeems, has a very great averſion to dancing; and, like ſome fanatics of former times, thinks it is doing good ſervice, by preventing every thing like cheerfulneſs in ſociety. In conſequence of this anti-dancing ſpirit, it dreſſed up two of its ſpies, to go to an aſſembly in the neighbourhood of Bedford-row, where there had been for ſome time paſt balls of reſpectable people, who paid half a guinea for tickets, giving them admiſſion for four nights.—The ſpies, having purchaſed tickets of admiſſion, went to a ball one night, and brought back a report agreeably to the wiſhes of their employers, who immediately determined to proſecute the maſters of the aſſembly, two dancing-maſters, for keeping a riotous and diſorderly meeting. The cauſe was tried before the juſtices at Clerkenwell, and not one inſtance was given of rude or improper conduct: the neighbourhood had made no complaint, and it appeared evidently to be a proſecution founded on thoſe wild and imaginary conceits, which, under the pretence of reforming mankind, and ſuppreſſing vice, have their baſis in a malignant, intolerant, and phariſaical ſpirit, determined that no one ſhall dare to amuſe himſelf but in a way laid down by theſe new reformers. The defendants were found not guilty: but it becomes the public to conſider, what a nuiſance a ſociety is which keeps in its pay ſpies to enter into every place of amuſement, and to report to their maſters whatever they pleaſe of the proceedings to which they have been witneſs. The ſociety then carries on a proſecution againſt, it may be, a very poor individual, who, if he has juſtice on his ſide, may be terrified into ſubmiſſion; and the malignity of individuals may be gratified by finding ſome little cauſe of complaint againſt a neighbour, and bringing upon him the terrors of the ſociety. An enquiry, we hope, will be made into the proceedings of this ſelf-formed body,—a body not known to, nor authoriſed by, the conſtitution—whoſe means, whatever the ends may be, are baſe and diſhonourable, and which, in encouraging ſpies and informers to prowl about the ſtreets, and enter into every houſe of entertainment, is more likely to be inſtrumental in the promotion than in the ſuppreſſion of vice.

The laſt month brought into circulation the new coinage of dollars, or the converſion of the coin of the King

of Spain into marks for the uſe of the Bank of England. The appearance of theſe counters is much improved in one reſpect, but in another it muſt excite very ſerious reflections. On one ſide is the King's face, with his name and title; on the other, Britannia in an oval, round which are ſtamped the words *five ſhillings dollar*; and between the oval and the edge of the counter the words, *Bank of England*, 1804. The execution of this medal or counter is far better than the ſtamping of the head of one ſovereign in the neck of another; but this change in the mode of providing a ſilver coinage is a proof of the ſtate into which the country is brought by that unhappy day, which gave to the company, called the Bank, a privilege beyond that of any other trader. That the bank has uſed ſilver inſtead of tin, or copper, or lead, or paper, is at leaſt ſome gain to the public; for it might as well have iſſued paper, or the baſer metals, with the declaration of their intended worth, as ſilver medals, on the iſſuing of which it is not a very conſiderable gainer; and it affords to every one the opportunity of reflecting on the depreciation of its own paper money. The day is anxiouſly looked for, when the connection between this trading company and the government ſhall be diſſolved, and the coinage of the kingdom be veſted in thoſe hands whoſe privilege it is, and where it is beſt placed with ſecurity to the public; and, indeed, the bank ought now to be very well contented with the inordinate gains it has been permitted to accumulate.

In conſequence of the change in the miniſtry, the Houſes of Parliament have been more employed in ordinary buſineſs than in intereſting debates:—they have been indulging in a degree of repoſe requiſite after the ſevere conteſt which had taken place on their floors. The diviſions on this ſubject deſerve to be recorded. The firſt took place on the 16th of April, on the third reading of the Iriſh militia bill, when the oppoſition voted againſt it, and divided 107 againſt 128. In the Houſe of Lords, on a motion for papers, the miniſter was in a minority, there being thirty-one for and thirty againſt the queſtion: but, in a ſecond motion, the miniſtry brought in a ſupply of force, and had ſeventy-ſeven on their ſide againſt forty-nine. On the 23d, Mr. Fox's motion on the ſtate of the country was ſupported by 204 againſt 256. On the 24th, two diviſions took place in the Lords, the one on a clauſe in the Iriſh militia transfer bill, when 71 voted for the miniſtry, and 45 in oppoſition: on the other, the paſſing of the bill, there were for it 94, and the oppoſition produced 61 againſt it. On this day, alſo, a motion of Mr. Dent's, relative to the loyalty loan, gave the miniſtry 100 againſt 76. The 25th proved the evident decline of the miniſter's power, for, on the motion relative to the army of reſerve ſuſpenſion bill, the miniſter's number was reduced to 240, whilſt that of oppoſition was within one of its ſtrength on Mr. Fox's motion, having on this day 203, and leaving to the miniſter a majority of only 37. Upon this, negotiations took place. Mr. Pitt obtained his wiſh, was fully employed in collecting and embodying his forces; whilſt the new oppoſition was not, as ſoon as they knew his intentions, behind hand in arranging their ſtrength. Certain great families have taken the lead on both ſides, but there is no appearance of any ſtrength on the ſide of the country at large to controul the motions of thoſe whoſe evident aim is the acquiſition of place and power.

The volunteer bill has, from the lengthened debates on that ſubject, carried our attention from other points in the houſes; and the next that came in order of importance was the Iriſh bank reſtriction bill, which gave riſe to much debate and uſeful information. On the motion for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on this ſubject, on February the 13th, Lord A. Hamilton repreſented the ſtate of the paper currency in Ireland as a great national evil, and an evil of whoſe term nation there was no proſpect. When the reſtriction bill paſſed the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, the amount of bank notes iſſued was 600,000l. It now was not leſs than 2,700,000l. The gold had diminiſhed in the ſame ratio, and roſe in price with the depreciation of paper.—Even between Dublin and Belfaſt there was a difference of exchange to the amount of ten per cent; and between Ireland and England it had riſen as high as 19, and, in ſome inſtances, to 20 per cent.

Mr. Corry agreed in the importance of the preſent meaſure, but did not allow the profuſion of paper in Ireland to be the fault of the bank directors,

who had no controul over the iſſuing of private paper. The preſent bill was neceſſary, as long as the reſtriction remained on the Bank of England; but he did not foreſee any circumſtances which ſhould prolong the reſtriction in Ireland beyond its term in this country.

Lord H. Petty conceived, that as the Iriſh bank had iſſued paper five times more after than before the reſtriction, it became parliament, which had allowed the power of thus coining money to individuals, to inveſtigate the cauſes which had led to ſuch a uſe of the power. The bank had increaſed its dividends full one and a half per cent, and he underſtood that there was to be this year an additional bonus of five per cent; but whilſt the bank was thus enriched, the whole trade and property of Ireland was threatened with danger. In theſe ſentiments Mr. Foſter joined, adding, that he did not believe there was a real ſhilling from one end of Ireland to the other.

Mr. H. Thornton thought the ſubject more ſimple than was generally imagined. The exceſs of paper circulation is the cauſe of the bad ſtate of the exchange, and this aroſe from the different ſtate of the two banks of England and Ireland. In England, the bank controuled the operations of the private banks, but it was not ſo in Ireland. He wiſhed, therefore, to limit the circulation of private banks, and that Iriſh bank paper might be made exchangeable for that of the Bank of England.

Lord Caſtlereagh thought the queſtion to be of extreme delicacy and the moſt abſtruſe nature, and the extent of the evils ſhould not be enlarged beyond their juſt limits. There were good reaſons, he affirmed, for believing, that they aroſe not more from the depreciation of paper than the riſe in the price of gold. He doubted whether a remedy could be applied, though he was ſure that parliament muſt be embarraſſed in any attempt to interfere with private banks. Mr. Johnſon oppoſed Lord Caſtlereagh's poſition, that if gold had riſen as paper had fallen, five per cent would be the proportion in both caſes. Lord Caſtlereagh and Mr. Foſter explained: other Iriſh members ſpoke: all agreed in the importance and difficulty of the caſe, which evidently ariſes from, and is one ſad conſequence only of, the Bank of England's ſtopping payment, and yet going on with its buſineſs.

On the twentieth of February, the motion for the third reading of the bill brought up Lord A. Hamilton, who urged very ſtrongly the effects that muſt ariſe from the reſtriction being continued to any length of time, and that the ſcarcity of guineas aroſe rather from factitious than real cauſes. There was a point alſo that called for explanation. Though the exchange was ſo great againſt Ireland, the Lords of the Iriſh Treaſury received their ſalaries at par; at leaſt the general report was, that this was their mode of receiving their ſalaries. For the exiſting evils a remedy was loudly called for, and it ſeemed neceſſary, as a previous ſtep, to appoint a committee to enquire into the high ſtate of the exchange againſt Ireland.

Mr. Corry confeſſed, that certain officers from Ireland, who were employed in this country, received their ſalaries at par; a practice which had originated at and continued without a remark ſince the union. Mr. Curwen ſaw no reaſon why the banks of England and Ireland ſhould not be united, or a bill be paſſed to limit the circulation of paper in Ireland. As to the private bank paper, he ſaw no reaſon why the private banker ſhould not be obliged to pay his notes in Bank of England paper. This laſt remark brought up Sir John Newport, who ſhewed the abſurdity of ſuppoſing that an Iriſh banker would iſſue paper on one day, on which, by being compelled to change it the next for Bank of England paper, he might loſe eighteen or nineteen per cent. The Baronet did not attribute the balance of exchange to the reſtriction; for in 1795 and 1796 it was as high, when there was no reſtriction. The cauſe of the preſent evil was to be found in the ſtate of the country, in the large amount of the abſentee rents, in the large loans for money, in the deſire of every perſon to get caſh, and the diſpoſition to hoard it. He therefore hoped that the difference of the two countries would be conſidered, and that more weight ſhould be given to the particularity of the caſe than abſtract reaſoning on general principles. The bill was paſſed, after a few remarks from Mr. Foſter, who expreſſed an intention of bringing forward, unleſs he was anticipated by miniſters, a bill for

ſome ſpeedy meaſures for the relief of Ireland.

On the fifth of March, on the motion for reading the bill a ſecond time in the Houſe of Lords, Lord King called on every noble Lord connected with Ireland to lay before the Houſe their perſonal information with reſpect to the ſtate of that country. Bank paper, it was notorious, was depreciated ten per cent, and was falling every day into more diſcredit. This was proved by the conduct of the King's officers, who were paid at par in England, and conſequently ſhewed the eſtimation in which they held their own paper. Of this depreciation the quantity of paper iſſued by the Bank is the cauſe; and this aroſe from the natural check on improper iſſues having been removed: for being no longer under the controul of a demand for caſh, they naturally iſſued paper to the utmoſt extent, that their profits might be increaſed. In their private characters, the Bank directors were unimpeached; but in their public character they were extremely reprehenſible for the exceſs of the iſſue. Every man in Ireland, who received a hundred pounds, was robbed by the operation of that exceſs of ten pounds, whilſt the Bank proprietors were the only gainers by the ſyſtem. The evil could be remedied only by making the notes of the banks of England and Ireland convertible; but the Houſe ſhould conſider the terrible ſtate of the poor in Ireland, reſulting from the exceſs of notes, which had occaſioned ſo many forgeries.

Lord Grenville complimented Lord King on the talents he had diſplayed in this intricate queſtion; and with ſome aſperity remarked on the denial of papers, for which he had moved on a former day, and which would have thrown light upon the preſent buſineſs. Since 1797 he obſerved the iſſues of the Bank of England had been doubled, thoſe of Ireland quintupled; and if he was conſidered as inconſiſtent in reſiſting a meaſure for which he had once been a promoter, he ſhould reply, that peculiar circumſtances then called for it; but it did not follow, that what he approved in time of war for a ſhort duration, he was to ſupport in time of peace, and for ever after. Indeed, from having ſeen the evil of the meaſure, which was increaſing, he was the more bound to recommend the repeal of it, and ſhould not ſhrink from his duty, from a dread of the imputation of inconſiſtency.

It has been ſaid, that ſince the Bank of England Reſtriction Bill has paſſed, this muſt be paſſed too. This was too true; but it was really an argument only for revewing the whole of the meaſure. Ruin is threatened by the preſent ſyſtem of circulation. A great writer had obſerved, that there were two ſorts of paper, the one of the great dealers, the other by which the conſumer bought of the ſmall dealer. If the latter is prevalent, and the country is invaded, the danger is very alarming, and the evil may be eaſily imagined from the run on the Newcaſtle banks upon the mere alarm of invaſion. In the preſent inſtance alſo, the diſadvantage was not only very great to merchants, but in common life the depreciation acted as a diminution of income, while it enhanced the price of every commodity. Thus diſſatisfaction and penury increaſed the evils under which Ireland labours.

His Lordſhip recommended a gradual taking off of the reſtriction on the bank, ſo that after full and due notice the caſh payments might be gradually reſumed. The one pound notes might be called in within three months; after a certain interval, the two pound notes, and ſo on: but theſe were only hints for a general committee of enquiry, which he moſt ſtrenuouſly recommended.

Lord Hawkeſbury was of opinion, that a general committee of enquiry would produce an injurious rather than a beneficial effect, and that reſtrictions on the banks in the preſent ſtate of affairs was abſolutely neceſſary. He denied that the circulation of paper tended to drive the coin out of the country, the ſcarcity of which aroſe from other circumſtances; the years of ſcarcity and the loans. The war alſo kept much bullion abroad, which, to his knowledge, was in ſtore to be conveyed home whenever circumſtances admitted. Some obſervations were made on Lord Grenville's ſpeech on the probability of invaſion, which concluded in the neceſſity of continuing the ſame reſtriction in Ireland as prevailed in England.

Lord Caernarvon contended, that the reſtriction was a temporary meaſure, not to be continued but upon ſufficient evidence of its neceſſity; and, as it

was clear that it had not obtained the end of keeping the cash in the kingdom, that end would certainly not be answered till the Bank of England resumed its payments. Lord Aukland considered the present state of the bank as a solecism in finance, yet he did not see how the restriction could be taken off from the Irish, whilst it remained on the English bank. Lord Carysfort declared the incomes of the people of Ireland to be diminished ten per cent; and when the evil was generally acknowledged, it was not to act like a statesman to continue it, instead of endeavouring to remedy the disorder.

The Lord Chancellor admitted that there was great weight in the arguments for removing the restriction, and brought, as an instance of the great credit existing among mercantile men, the ease with which two thousand pounds might be raised on their notes, and the trouble attending the raising of the same sum on landed security. The discussion on these subjects he conceived to be useful. The restriction was an evil originating in necessity, and as long as that necessity existed it must be endured. The bill was committed for the next day.

On the sixth of March the House of Lords resolved itself into a committee on the bill, when Lord Aukland declared his opinion for a limitation to the issue of bank paper, which he doubted not was the principal cause of the great depreciation of the currency. Lord Hawkesbury was averse to the enquiry on depreciation at present. Lord King was for introducing a clause on the recovery of costs in actions brought against the bank directors, which arose from some conduct in the courts of law in Ireland, of which Lord Carleton declared that he had never heard; and Lord King, on the suggestion of the Chancellor, withdrew his clause, but endeavoured to introduce another to limit the issue of the paper, which was resisted, and, at last, negatived: and the bill, on subsequent days, went through the regular stages without any material information or alteration.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY 1804.

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ANATOMY.

THE London Dissector; or, a Compendium of Practical Anatomy, containing a Description of the Muscles, Vessels, Nerves, and Viscera, of the Human Body, as they appear on Dissection. With Directions for their Demonstration. 5s. Murray.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Posthumous Writings of William Cowper, Esq. with an Introductory Letter to the Right Hon. Earl Cowper: by William Hayley, Esq. Volume 3, 11 1s. Johnson.

The First Volume of the Life of General George Washington, drawn up from his own Journals and Papers, and published by his Nephew, the Hon. Bushrod Washington. 11 11s 6d.

BOTANY.

Annals of Botany, edited by Charles Konig, F.L.S. and John Sims, M.D. F.L.S. Part I. 7s 6d. To be continued quarterly. Symonds.

DRAMATIC.

Dramatic Synopsis, containing an Essay on the Political and Moral Use of a Theatre; involving Remarks on the Dramatic Writers of the Present Day, and Strictures on the Performers of the Two Theatres: by Thomas Gilliland. 4s. Hurst.

The Paragraph, a Musical Entertainment in Two Acts: by Prince Hoare, as performed at the Theatre Covent Garden. 1s 6d.

Comic Sketches, or the Comedian his own Manager, written and selected for the Benefit of Actors, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and America. Inscribed to Performers in General: by Charles Lee Lewes, Comedian. The materials for this Work were originally collected for the East Indies, but

owing to ſome Circumſtances, which are now firſt made public from Original Documents, they were never applied thus. Beſides a deal of racetiouſneſs, and ſketches truly comic, they contain a number of entirely new Anecdotes relating to Lord Orrery, Garrick, Smith, Hogarth, Quick, Foote, Mollop, &c. &c. To Theatrical Amateurs, and Profeſſional Gentlemen, it may be ſtrongly recommended, as containing a ſtore from whence they may derive much Utility and Amuſement. A Life and Portrait of Lee Lewes is prefixed, and ſome Original Letters which paſſed between him and the Britiſh Government in India, on his Arrival at Bengal in 1788. 4s. Symonds.

HISTORY.

A Compendious View of Univerſal Hiſtory, from the Year 1753 to the Treaty of Amiens in 1802; with Notes to verify or elucidate the Paſſages to which they refer: by Charles Mayo, L.L.B. 4 vol. 4to, 6l 6s. Robinſons.

An Accurate Account of the Fall of the Republic of Venice, and of the Circumſtances attending that Event, tranſlated from the Italian. 5s. Hatchard.

Captain Robert Percival's Account of the Cape of Good Hope: 1 vol. 4to, 1l. Baldwin.

A View of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America: to which are annexed ſome Accounts of Florida, the French Colony on the Scioto, certain Canadian Colonies, and the Savages, or Natives: tranſlated from the French of C. F. Volney. Johnſon.

LAW.

The Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with Notes, References, and an Index: by Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, Eſq. Barriſter at Law, vol. 1, from A. D. 1801, 41 Geo. III, to A. D. 1803, 43 Geo. III, both inclusive. 4to, 1l 11s 6d.

The Trial at Large of William Sparling, Eſq. late Lieut. in the Tenth Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and Samuel Martin Colquitt, Eſq. Captain of H. M. Ship Princeſs, on an Indictment for the Murder of Mr. Edward Grayſon, of Liverpool, Ship Builder, before Sir Alan Chambre, Knt. one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, at the Aſſizes held at Lancaſter, on Wedneſday, April 4, 1804: taken in Short Hand, and collated with the Notes of other Writers. 2s 6d.

MEDICAL.

A Diſcourſe on the Management of Infants; being the Firſt of a Series of Diſcourſes, intended to form a Work on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diſeaſes; written in a plain and familiar Style, to render it intelligible and uſeful to all Mothers, and thoſe who have the Management of Infants: by John Herdman, M.D. 2s 6d. Longman.

An Inquiry into the Rot in Sheep and other Animals; in which a Connection is pointed out between it and ſome obſcure and important Diſorders in the Human Conſtitution: by Edward Harriſon, M.D. 2s. Bickerſtaff.

Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India: by James M'Gregor, A.M. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Surgeon to the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, and lately Superintending Surgeon to the Indian Army in Egypt. 8vo, 7s. Murray.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Royal Kalendar; or, Complete and Correct Annual Regiſter for England, Scotland, Ireland, and America: corrected to the 20th of April, 1804. 3s 6d.

Notes relative to the late Tranſactions in the Mahratta Empire, Fort William, 15th December, 1803: illuſtrated with Five Military Plans: by Marquis Wellesley. 8vo, 12s ſewed. Stockdale.

An Inquiry into the Real Difference between Actual Money, conſiſting of Gold and Silver, and Paper Money of Various Deſcriptions: alſo, An Examination into the Conſtitution of Banks, and the Impoſſibility of their combining the Two Characters of Bank and Exchequer: by M. D. Magen, Eſq. 2s 6d.

Hiſtorical Outlines of the Riſe and Eſtabliſhment of the Papal Power, addreſſed to the Roman Catholic Prieſts of Ireland: by H. Card. 3s 6d. Longman.

Aikin's Annual Review, vol. 2. 1l 1s. Longman.

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DOMESTIC INCIDENTS;

Moſt important Marriages, Deaths, &c., in and near London: together with Biographical Memoirs of eminent Perſons deceaſed.

A VERY fine monument has lately been opened in Weſtminſter Abbey, voted by Parliament, and executed by Mr. Bacon, to the memory of Capt. John Harvey and Capt. John Hutt, the former of his Majey's ſhip Brunſwick, and the latter of the Queen of 98 guns, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves under Earl Howe, in the action of the 1ſt of June 1794, in which they were killed.

The *Royal Jennerian Society* held their anniverſary dinner, on Thurſday, May 17, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand; his Grace the Duke of Bedford in the chair: about 300 members were preſent. Mr. Travers, jun., recited, in a very excellent ſtyle, an extract from a poem written for the occaſion by Mr. R. Bloomfield, called "Good Tidings; or, News from the Farm." It was greatly applauded. Mr. Travers, ſen., one of the Directors, in a very conciſe elegant manner, gave an account of the great exertions that had been made by the Society, and the very liberal contributions of many noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies. He, among other facts, ſtated, that by the influence of vaccination, communicated through the medium of the different Societies, the annual deaths from the ſmall-pox had been moſt materially diminiſhed. Through this Society, in co-operation with others, the vaccine ſyſtem had been propagated in Aſia and America. At Conſtantinople a houſe had been opened at the expence of this Society; and the Turks, although ſo much averſe to innovation, had embraced the ſyſtem with the greateſt eagerneſs. In India, the Hindoos, from their religious veneration of the cow, had been moſt materially benefited by this mode of inoculation; and he might almoſt aſſert, that millions had already been ſaved by vaccination. In America, the Canadian Indians came down the country many hundred miles to get the matter; and thus whole tribes eſcaped the effects of that malignant and fatal diſtemper.—Lords Somerville, Morpeth, and Granville Leviſon Gower, Mr. A. Goldſmid, &c., were preſent. The Society broke up about ten o'clock, with an unanimous determination to promote vaccination by every means in their power.

Preſentation of Colours to the Loyal London Volunteers.—On Friday morning, May 18, at five o'clock, a flag was hoiſted from the upper gallery of St. Paul's, as a ſignal for the regiments that were to have their colours preſented, as well as thoſe to keep the ground, to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark.

Preciſely at a quarter of an hour before nine o'clock, the Earl of Harrington arrived at the Manſion Houſe, accompanied by Lady Harrington, Lord Peterſham, and Lady Anne Maria Stanhope, and his Staff: about the ſame time arrived the Sheriffs of London. The whole party immediately ſet off to the Tower Stairs, in proceſſion, preceded by the Lord Mayor's carriage and ſix horſes, in which was his family. Having reached the water ſide, the Earl of Harrington and the Lord Mayor alighted, and repaired to the Governor's of the Tower, where they met his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and his four Aids-de-Camp, with whom they returned, and embarked on board the Lord Mayor's barge (under a royal ſalute) from the Tower Stairs. They were followed by the Committee of the Corporation, who had the colours in charge, and the Staff of the Commander in Chief.

The Volunteer Regiments were ready by eight o'clock, when the ſignal was given for the embarkation, which was quickly obeyed. The tide being ſlack, they could not get off until ten o'clock, when they moved on in the following order:—

Four gun-boats, led by the Commodore (Lucas).

The Lord Mayor's barge.

Two City barges with the Committee; and

129 troop boats, carrying the ten regiments.

In this order they proceeded down the River, the ſhips being, in compliment to the day, dreſſed with the colours of all nations, and moſt of them, as well as the different corps along ſhore, ſaluting with cannon as they paſſed, until the leading boats came to Greenwich. The gun-boats and fencibles having moored, the corps were landed, under a diſcharge of great guns and muſquetry, and the whole were completely on ſhore by a quarter paſt twelve. They then proceeded through Greenwich Park to Blackheath, and were arranged in the following order:—

On the right of the line were the London Volunteer Cavalry, with their field pieces, diſmounted, in their flying cars, &c.: 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Regiments formed on their left, with their backs towards Woolwich, at the extremity of the Heath that way; 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, formed an angle on the 1ſt, 2d, and 4th, and extended acroſs towards the London Road; the 10th and 11th formed another angle on them, facing the 1ſt, 2d, and 4th.

Being now in full readineſs, his Royal Highneſs diſpatched an Aid-de-Camp

to acquaint the Mayor and Members of the Corporation that the troops were ready to receive them: on which his Lordſhip proceeded to the center of the troops, when, on a gun being fired, the whole line preſented arms, officers ſaluted, drums beat, &c. On another gun being fired, a ſtandard guard from the London Volunteer Cavalry, and the grenadiers of each corps, accompanied by the enſigns who were to receive the colours, and preceded by their reſpective bands, advanced to a poſition which Earl Harrington had marked for them in the center, and and where his Royal Highneſs and the Lord Mayor had placed themſelves. The ten companies of grenadiers, and the ſtandard guard of the Cavalry, formed a circle round them, in which were her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, the Lord Mayor's party, and from ſix to ſeven hundred perſons of rank and diſtinction.

The colours were now unfurled, and conſecrated in the moſt ſolemn manner; after which the enſigns came forward, and, kneeling down, received them, with a ſpeech from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor: which being concluded, the enſigns roſe by command, and placed themſelves, with their colours, in the center of their reſpective companies, who faced to the right about, and marched in ordinary time to their regiments.

The corps here gave three cheers, and being, by another ſignal gun, thrown into line, they fired three vollies of battalions from right to left of the line.

On another ſignal gun being fired, the whole line wheeled backwards by companies; and by another ſignal gun being fired, ſtepped forward in ordinary time to paſs the Royal Party, &c., in review order. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales was in a cloſe carriage, and the Princeſs Charlotte with her. The young Princeſs ſtood at the carriage window, and returned each ſalute with a wave of her hand.

After the London Regiments were paſſed, the Royal Artillery Company, with their field pieces, the Cities of London and Weſtminſter Light Horſe Volunteers, with their diſmounted cavalry and flying cars, and the Deptford Volunteers, paſſed by their Royal Highneſſes in the ſame order.—The ground was kept in an admirable manner by the following corps: London Light Horſe Volunteers, Weſtminſter Volunteer Cavalry, St. James's Volunteers, Cuſtom Houſe Regiment, Greenwich Volunteers, Deptford Volunteers, and the Royal Artillery Company. The latter regiment, which marched from town in the morning, embarked with their band on board the boats that brought the others down, and were ſafely landed in London.—The ten London regiments marched to town under the command of their reſpective colonels; the eaſt and weſt diviſions ſeparating at the Bricklayers' Arms; the eaſt going over London Bridge, and the weſt over Blackfriars Bridge.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c., IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married,] At Lambeth, Robert Bryer, Eſq. of Walcot Place, to Miſs S. Bateman, of Batterſea Riſe.—At St. George's, Hanover Square, Dav. Chambers, Eſq. Lieutenant in his Majeſty's navy, to Miſs Emma Catherine Weyland, fourth daughter of J. W. Eſq. of Groſvenor Street.—At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Wm. Sadleir Bruere, Eſq. of Bewick, Northumberland, to Miſs Harriet Boulton, fifth daughter of H. B. Eſq. of Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, Surry.—Captain Charles Fielding, of the Royal Navy, to Lady Elizabeth Talbot.—At St. Bride's, R. Hogard, Eſq. of St. Paul's Churchyard, to Miſs Anther, of Medhurſt, Suſſex.—At St. Swithin's, London Stone, James Kirkpatrick, Eſq. banker in the Iſle of Wight, to Miſs Rogers, daughter of the late J. R. Eſq. of Sun Court, Cornhill.—At St. James's Church, the Hon. Colonel Stewart, ſon to the Earl of Galloway, to Miſs Douglas, daughter of the Hon. J. D. and grand daughter to Lord Harewood.—At Lambeth, Mr. Ball, linen-draper, of Bath, to Miſs Moſs, only daughter of G. M. Eſq. of Vauxhall.—At St. James's Church, Thos. Porteus, Eſq. of Jermyn Street, to Miſs Elizabeth Clapham, of Little Deans' Yard, Weſtminſter.—At Saint George's, Hanover Sq. G. H. Nolcken, Eſq. of the 3d Foot Guards, to Mrs. Durnford, of Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square.—J. Parkinſon, Eſq. of Bolingbroke, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Roberts, of Manchester Square.—At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by the Right Rev. the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, the Hon. Lieut. Col. De Grey, eldeſt ſon of Lord Walſingham,

to Miſs Methuen, eldeſt daughter of Paul Cobb M. Eſq. of Corſham Houſe, Wilts.—James Stevens, Eſq. banker, of Farnham, to Miſs Wilkinſon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.—At Mary-le-bone Church, John Anderton, Eſq. of Old Cavendiſh Street, to Mrs. Lane, of Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Squ.

Died.] After a lingering indiſpoſition, at his houſe in Privy Gardens, in his 54th year, Henry Marquis of Exeter, Lord Burleigh, Joint Hereditary Grand Almoner to the King in Fee, and Recorder of Stamford. His Lordſhip was married in Auguſt 1800, to Elizabeth, Ducheſs of Hamilton, relict of the late Duke Brownlow, Earl of Exeter. The Marquis's eldeſt ſon, by a former marriage, and ſtill very young, ſucceeds him in his title and eſtate. The late Marquis came to the title of Earl of Exeter in December 1793. On Wedneſday the 9th, the remains of the deceaſed Nobleman were removed from his houſe in Privy Gardens, to be interred in St. Martin's Church, at Stamford, Lincolnſhire. The cavalcade was followed by the family carriage, and thoſe of the Duke of Ancaſter, Marquis Saliſbury, Earls Weſtmoreland and Winchelſea; Lords Lowther, Carberry, St. Helens, Crayford, Brownlow, Yarborough, and Henniker; Ladies E. Chaplin, and E. Lowther; Sir Joſeph Banks, and Sir S. Fludyer; Generals Bertie and Leland, Mr. Chaplin, &c. &c. On Saturday the 12th, the remains of the Marquis of Exeter, after laying in ſtate five hours, were depoſited in the family vault of St. Martin's, Stamford; three vollies were fired over the corpſe by the military, and three thouſand ſpectators, it is ſuppoſed, were in the park. The ſix ſenior officers of the Stamford Volunteer Infantry, of which his Lordſhip was the Commandant, ſupported the pall. The band playing the Dead March in Saul, and the 104th Pſalm, had conſiderable effect upon the perſons aſſembled.—Doctor Moſes Myers, late High Prieſt of the German Jewiſh Synagogue in Leadenhall Street, from whence his remains were removed in funeral proceſſion, according to the Moſaic Law, in a hearſe followed by twenty-four mourning and ſixty other coaches, to their burial-ground in Duck-in-Pond-Fields, Whitechapel.—At her houſe in Hind Street, Manchester Square, the Right Hon. Viſcounteſs Wenman, widow of Philip, laſt Viſcount Wenman, and aunt of Willoughby Earl of Abingdon.—At the Angel Inn in the Strand, aged 81, Chriſtopher Gardiner, Eſq. an eminent attorney, of Minchin-Hampton: he went to bed the preceding evening perfectly well, but when the ſervant attempted to wake him, in order for him to return home by an early coach, he was found dead. For his advanced period of life, and more than common weight and ſtature, Mr. Gardiner enjoyed excellent health, and was wonderfully active; his loſs is much lamented, for he was able and zealous in his profeſſion, warm and ſincere in his friendſhip.—At Staines, Mr. Matt. Hutchinſon, of the Blue Anchor, in that town. The deceaſed being a ſerjeant in the Royal Spelthorn Legion, was interred with military honours, on Saturday laſt, and attended to the grave by the officers of the diviſion to which he belonged, together with the non-commiſſioned officers, and detachments from each company. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence alſo attended the funeral, as a mark of reſpect to the corps, and in order to ſee that the whole was conducted with due ſolemnity.—At Weſtminſter-ſchool, of a fever, Mr. Charles Sedley, ſecond ſon of the Hon. Henry Sedley.—At Dorant's Hotel, Albemarle Street, in the 23d year of his age, of a decline, Sir George Ruſſell, Bart. of Checkers, Bucks. The title is now extinct.—At Whitton, after an illneſs of ſeveral weeks, Mr. Chriſtopher Cuppage, Secretary to the Royal Military Aſylum at Chelſea, and many years Secretary to the Freemaſons' School.—In Berner's Street, Edward Haſe, Eſq. of Salt, in the county of Norfolk, only brother of Sir John Lombe, Baronet, of Great Melton.—In Weſtminſter Hoſpital, aged 55, Elizabeth Gordon: ſhe had been a patient there upwards of 35 years, for the laſt 32 had been bed-ridden: about 13 years ago ſhe became ſubject to fits, which continued at intervals till a ſhort time before her death.—At his houſe in Wood Street, Weſtminſter, aged 78, Thomas Parker, Eſq. one of the Ingroſſing Clerks of the Houſe of Commons.—At Paddington, John Vochez, Eſq. Contractor General in the laſt war for maintaining French priſoners.—At Hammerſmith, Miſs Catherine Hales, fourth daughter of the late Sir J. H. Bart. of Mundell, Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Tho. Ellis,

ſon of Mr. William Ellis, grocer, in Holborn, and a Volunteer in the Bloomſbury Aſſociation, took his piece up ſtairs, as he ſaid, for the purpoſe of cleaning it; when ſoon after the report of a ſhot was heard, and he was found quite dead, the contents having paſſed through his ſkull.—Aged 21, Mr. Thomas Curtis, of the Creſcent, St. George's Fields, one of the people called Quakers. He had breakfaſted, and was in his uſual good health and ſpirits; but ſoon after complained of a violent pain in his ſide, when his mother recommended him to lay down: he went up ſtairs for that purpoſe, ſoon after which one of his ſiſters being in an adjoining room, hearing a violent groan, haſtened to his aſſiſtance, but, perceiving he was in the agonies of death, the ſhock had ſo violent an effect upon her feelings, that ſhe immediately fainted away; his other ſiſter having alſo heard the alarm, haſtened to the room, and upon ſeeing them both, her ſenſes fled likewiſe; and upon his mother's arrival up ſtairs ſhe found him a corpſe. He was nephew to the late William Curtis, F.L.S. the well known author of the Botanical Magazine, &c. &c. His family lately ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the death of his father; in addition to which they have now to mourn the loſs of an excellent ſon, an attentive and affectionate brother.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

With an Account of the principal Marriages, Deaths, &c., under the Heads of the different Counties: arranged in alphabetical Order.

BERKSHIRE.

DURING the late thunder-ſtorm, a water-ſpout burſt near Winkfield, Berks, and literally ſhivered three large trees to pieces, beſides diſmembering two others. The country for many miles round was perfectly deluged; indeed, ſo heavy a rain in many parts of that county and Surry can ſcarce be remembered by the oldeſt inhabitant, and extenſive damage has been done by it.

Married.] Mr. Pocock, clothier, of Bath, to Miſs Chaſe; and Mr. H. Chaſe, of Calcot Green, Berks, to Miſs Gibbs, eldeſt daughter of Mr. G. of Compton.—At Abingdon, J. Bunce, jun. Eſq. of Marcham, to Miſs Child, daughter of Capt. C. of the Abingdon Troop of Berkſhire Volunteer Cavalry.

Died.] At Reading, aged 61, Mr. Cornelius Hale, a reſpectable farmer of Sutton Courtney.—In childbed, at Wokingham, Mrs. Horn, wife of Mr. T. H. She had juſt received news of the death of her brother Lt. Ormſby, who was maſſacred at Ceylon.—At Windſor, the wife of J. Ramſbottom, jun. Eſq. aged 27.—At Fyfield, Mr. John Leech, aged 87.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Louis Montgaillard, Eſq. a French emigrant, to Miſs Arabella Norman, a young lady of exquiſite beauty, with a fortune of 30,000l.—At Olney, Mr. Allen, to Miſs King.—At Great Marlow, Mr. Joſeph Naſh, of Newgate Street, to Miſs Hoar, daughter of the late Rich. Hoar, Eſq.

Died.] After a lingering illneſs, at Aylesbury, Mr. James Carew.—Mr. Berrill, butcher, of Olney; and two days after Mrs. B. his widow. They were buried on Monday laſt in one grave, and have left five ſmall children.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Chatteris, John Gardner, Eſq. of that place, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Iſle of Ely.—In the prime of life, Miſs Robinſon, only child of Mr. Simeon R. of Duxford.—Mr. Atfield, veterinary ſurgeon, of Newmarket.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Crane, bookſeller, of Cheſter, to Miſs Swinchatt, of Ternhill.—William Rage, Eſq. to Miſs Margaret Hughes, both of Cheſter.

Died.] At Cheſter, after a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Browne, daughter of the late Capt. B. of this city.—Mrs. Marcroft, widow of the late Mr. Peter M.—Aged 40, Mrs. Breadley.—In her 97th year, Mrs. Orred.—In the bloom of youth, Miſs Hudſon, only daughter of Mr. M. H. Deputy Conſtable of the County Gaol.—Mr. Powell, of Tarvin. Being one of the Prince of Wales's Yeomanry Cavalry, his remains were interred with military honours.

CUMBERLAND.

Fertility of the ſoil.—A ſix-acre field, the property of Mr. John Armſtrong, of

Carliſle, the two harveſts before the laſt, produced the moſt aſtoniſhing crops of oats that ever rewarded the hand of induſtry; in which there were noticed ſingle ſtems that contained upwards of 500 individual grains of corn, and where a ſingle grain of ſeed was depoſited, 22 healthy ſtems had ſprung up. Laſt year the ſame piece of ground, from 3½ buſhels of ſeed, yielded 111 Carliſle buſhels of clean well-dreſſed barley, which, at 9s per buſhel, ſold for 49l 19s; 2433 truſſes of ſtraw, at 2s 6d per ſcore, realiſed 15l 4s: amount 65l 3s. It is ſtill more remarkable, that during the whole period the land had neither manure, lime, nor any other ſtimulating ſubſtance, applied to it.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Baldwin Wake, Eſq. Surgeon of the 21ſt Light Dragoons, to Miſs Spedding, daughter of the late J. S. Eſq.—At Brampton, the Rev. J. Wright, of Hutton, in Dumfrieſſhire, to Miſs Hood, daughter of the late Rev. R. H. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

Died.] Mrs. Ewart, relict of the late Simon Ewart, Eſq. of Brampton.—At Clifton, near Penrith, Jonathan Savage, aged 92, one of the people called Quakers.—At Draughtſyke, on the borders of Cumberland, Andrew Nicoll, aged 69; a man of real genius and integrity. Fortune had not granted to him riches, nor even a competency; but ſhe had done more:—he was gifted with a pure and unſullied mind, a bright underſtanding, and a benevolent ſoul. He was, in truth, a man, who, though poor, was happy, and who, though untutored in claſſic lore, was learned. Theology, philoſophy, and politics, were ſubjects on which he would deſcant with much diſcrimination, and in the illuſtration of which topics few could excel him. In the jocular or the ſedate converſations of the village he was looked up to with reſpect and pleaſure. In fine, he was a humble, a happy, and a generous cottager, in whom was found no guile.—At Petherhill, near Carliſle, Mr. John Carruthers, aged 100 years. This venerable yeoman was no leſs diſtinguiſhed for the integrity than the benevolence of his heart. Even to the laſt year, he could read a newſpaper or magazine without the aid of glaſſes; and in his converſation was peculiarly ſpirited and amuſing.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloſſop, Mr. Abraham Shaw, to Miſs Parkinſon, late of Manchester.—At Melbourne, Mr. Charles Bowman, to Mrs. Mary Dolman.—At Walton-upon-Trent, the Rev. James Bond, to Miſs Margaret Hollier; and Mr. Wm. Lea, to Miſs Mary Hollier.—At Weſton-upon Trent, Mr. Thomas Salt, of Burton-upon-Trent, eldeſt ſon of T. S. Eſq. of Abbotts Bromley, in the county of Stafford, to Miſs Dawſon, only daughter of the Rev. Wm. D. of the former place.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Stables, aged 65, after a long and ſevere illneſs.—Aged 43, Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. C. B. attorney at law.—Aged 39, Mr. John Ward, ſilk throwſter, of Derby.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Axminſter, Mr. Thos. Sabine, of Dorcheſter, attorney, to Miſs Taunton, of Frome.—At Charles Church, Plymouth, Mr. Forteſcue, ſurgeon, to Miſs Herbert, daughter of Mr. H. banker.—At Honiton, H. B. Lott, Eſq. ſon of Samuel L. Eſq. of the Poſt Office, to Miſs Buckland, only daughter of Mrs. B.—At Holcombe Regis, the Rev. J. B. May, of Athbrittle, Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Whitter.—Mr. D. Andrews, grocer, of Plymouth Dock, to Miſs H. Holman, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Manning, attorney, of Exeter, to Miſs Matilda Cooke, of Almondſbury, Glouceſterſhire.

Died.] At the advanced age of 88, Mrs Warren, of Lympſtone, Devon.—At Barnſtaple, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Drake, relict of J. D. Eſq. late Town Clerk of that place.—At Alphington, near Exeter, the Rev. Hugh Ellicombe, Rector of Bridford, in Devon.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Tho. Mallands, of Eaſt Lulworth, near Wareham, to Miſs Foſter, eldeſt daughter of Mr. F. of Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.—At Hawkchurch, Mr. Poole, of Vexford, in the county of Somerſet, to Miſs Domett, daughter of the Rev. Wm. D. rector of Hawkchurch.—Mr. John Hunt, of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Dew, of Stonwell Farm.—At St. Giles's, by the Dean of Exeter, Mr. John Sweatman, to Miſs Mary Turnbull.—Chas. D'Oyley, Eſq. ſon of Sir Jno. Hadley D'Oyley, Bart. and one of the Aſſiſtants in the Governor General's Office in Bengal, to Miſs Marianne Gear, youngeſt daughter of W. G. Eſq. of Keyhaven, near Lymington.—Mr. Willaim Jeffery, currier, of Sherborne, to Miſs S. Baker, daughter of Mr. B. linen-draper, of Yeovil.—Mr. H. Brown, of Child

Okeford, to Miſs Davis, eldeſt daughter of Mr. D. of Dewliſh.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Reverend Lockhart Gordon. She was ſiſter to Lieutenant Gettings, of the royal navy.—Her remains, on Wedneſday, May 9, were interred at the expence of a few charitably-diſpoſed perſons in the Holy Trinity churchyard at Dorcheſter. The fate of this lady is ſufficient to rouſe the moſt indignant feelings in the ſympathetic mind. She was a branch of a reſpectable and opulent family in Shropſhire, but her union, which took place in Mary-le-bone Church, London, about two years ſince, with Mr. Gordon, incurred the diſpleaſure of all her friends, and ſhe was renounced by them for ever. Soon after ſhe arrived at Dorcheſter, unprotected, and reſided in an obſcure lodging, till the ſhock ſhe received by a recent tranſaction preyed upon her delicate frame, and terminated in her death in the 21ſt year of her age.—At Cherton, in the 39th year of his age, John the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. James Clarke, vicar of that pariſh.—At Wareham, after a tedious illneſs, Mr. H. Fletcher, late ſupervisor of exciſe.

DURHAM.

Mr. Wm. Dobſon, of Biſhop Auckland, has an ewe which yeaned two lambs in March, 1803, yeaned another the September following, and on the 25th of laſt month ſhe yeaned two more, being five at three different lambings, in little more than 12 months.

Died.] At the advanced age of 103, Mrs. Margaret Holmes, of Sunderland Bridge, near Durham; ſhe retained all her faculties till within a few days of her death.—On the New Road, leading to Shields, Mrs. Storey, wife of Captain S.—At Barnardcaſtle, Mrs. Martha Baſs, aged 83 years.—Suddenly, in South Shields, aged 55, Mr. T. Carnaby, butcher, of Newcaſtle.—In Stockton, the Rev. John Rowntree, rector of Elton.

ESSEX.

Married.] At St. Mary's Church, Colcheſter, Mr. Tho. Rutter, of Lovelane, Aldermanbury, London, tobacconiſt, to Miſs Maria Sewell, daughter of the late Mr. S. of Halſted.—Mr. Thomas Griggs, of Writtle, to Miſs Frances Ann Horſnail, of Chignal St. James.—At Brightlingſea, Mr. Abraham Maſkell, of Frating, aged 68, to Miſs Taylor, of the former place, aged 20.—Mr. John Bailey, jun. ſurgeon, to Miſs S. Brook, both of Harwich.

Died.] Tho. Kynaſton, Eſq. of the Grove, Witham.—Mrs. Hilliard, wife of Mr. R. H. of Writtle.—At the advanced age of 81, Mr. Wm. Brown, of Wootton's Farm, Laindon, formerly of Mark's Tey, near Colcheſter.—At Halifax, Mr. Thomas Hawkes, farmer, of Beardon-hall, in this county. He went to Halifax with part of his family the preceding week, to attend the obſequies of a much-beloved ſon, from which he himſelf never returned.—The wife of Sam. Vial, carpenter, in Bocking: after eating her ſupper, and being to all appearance in a good ſtate of health, went to bed; but about twelve o'clock was taken in a fit, and died before one, aged 48.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Leatherdale, of Hadleigh, bookſeller, univerſally reſpected.—Mr. Thomas Inman, of Colcheſter, a member of the Loyal Colcheſter Volunteers.—Mr. R. Miller, many years a carpenter at Halſted. About three years previous to his death, he ordered his coffin to be made by the perſon who ſucceeded him in his buſineſs, and, after ſome difficulty in perſuading his brother *chip* that he really intended to die, it was made: the coffin was kept by him, and in his will directed that he might be buried within three days after his death, which was complied with.—Aged 83, Mr. J. Cooke, of Earl's Colne Lodge.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitechurch Connonicorum, Mr. Rob. Hodder, farmer, of Hawkchurch, to Miſs Suſanna Hodder, of Marſhwood.—At Winchester, John Burdon, Eſq. of Lambeth, to Miſs Alford, eldeſt daughter of J. A. Eſq. late of Maddington, in the county of Wilts.——At Fareham, Dr. Middleton, of Southampton, to Miſs Stares, only daughter of T. S. Eſq. of Wallington, near Fareham.—Mr. Moſs Dimmock, to Miſs Bentley, of Merryfield, Weſt Tiſted.

Died.] At Goſport, Miſs M. Bogue, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Bogue.—At Alverſtoke, Mrs. Saradine, wife of Captain S. of the navy.—Mrs. Marſhall, wife of Mr. M. a reſpectable farmer at Elſon, near Goſport.—T. Larcom, captain in the royal navy. His death was ſudden, and is ſeverely felt by his relations and acquaintance, as the loſs of an affectionate brother and kind friend. The naval ſervice, of which he was a diſtinguiſhed member, is thus deprived

of as ſkilful and worthy a commander as ever adorned the profeſſion: he entered the ſervice at a very early age, and, by his diſtinguiſhed merit, obtained rapid promotion, his whole career gaining the approbation and reſpect of the greateſt naval characters! He was raiſed to the rank of captain by his truly honourable patron Earl Howe, with whom he ſerved in the Queen Charlotte on the ever-memorable firſt of June. During his career of ſervice, which laſted 30 years, he was not 15 months unemployed—emulous of his country's glory, his ſole happineſs reſulted from an active purſuit of it!—His honour, integrity, and various merits, were to no one better known than to his friend, Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. from being employed with him during the courſe of a great many years, the four laſt of which was at the Cape of Good Hope. He was interred at Alverſtoke, attended by Captains Curry, Irwin, Burden, Larkan, Titcher, and Halſtead, of the navy.—At Biſhop's Sutton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bradley, relict of the late Mr. J. B. of Merrifield Farm.—At Netley, Mr. Tho. Glover, aged 100 years, 6 months, and 13 days.—Mrs. Paice, wife of the Rev. W. P. of Hartley Waſpall; alſo the Rev. Wm. Paice, huſband to the above lady.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Dewchurch, aged 85, Mr. Benj. Maſon, the oldeſt freeman of the city.—Mrs. Hollings, of the Hilling.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Runting, ſolicitor, of Aldbury, to Miſs C. Walford, ſecond daughter of J. W. Eſq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Margetts, of Hemingford Mills, to Miſs Margetts, of Theddingworth.

Died.] At Bluntiſham, aged 60, Mrs. Dinah Leeds.—At Huntingdon, Mr. Simon Hardy, many years an eminent attorney at that place, and a Capt. of the Huntingdonſhire Volunteer Cavalry.

KENT.

A work of ſome magnitude, ingenious and novel, has lately been completed at the brewery of Mr. Alderman Sankey, in the city of Canterbury. The method for ſome time practiſed in ſeveral great brewhouſes in the metropolis, conſiſts in cooling the wort by running it, by means of an immenſe worm pipe, through a back of cold liquor, ſimilar to the ſpirit refrigeratory in the diſtillery; by which improvement the uſe of coolers becomes unneceſſary, much room and time are ſaved, and the loſs by evaporation and waſte prevented. In the application of this new mode here, it was conceived by Mr. Sankey that the moſt perfect and permanent refrigeratory or cooling back would be his water well, which is fifteen feet diameter, and of a conſiderable depth. Accordingly, after much labour and expence, the worm was there fixed, ſo as to be conſtantly immerſed by the water of a copious ſpring; and now the wort runs from the copper to the bottom of the well, and returns again to the working-tun through a length of revolving pipe the diſtance of eight hundred feet.

Married.] At Milton, near Graveſend, Capt. Budo Wileken, of the King's German Legion, to the Baroneſs Dorette de Bar.—Joſeph Aſhley, of Chatham, brewer, to Miſs Elizabeth Brenchley, daughter of T. B. Eſq. of Bredgar.—At Cheriton, Mr. T. Sutton, to Miſs Ann Cobb.—Mr. Robert Wilſon, jun. to Miſs Catherine Chapman, of Canterbury.—At Bromley, the Rev. J. Waring, vicar of Heybridge, to Miſs A. Polley, of Maldon, Eſſex.—H. B. Harris, Eſq. of Downing Street, London, to Miſs Thompſon, of Rocheſter.—Mr. James Saffery, printer and bookſeller, in the Cathedral Yard, Canterbury, to Miſs Cruthall, of Lady Wootton's Green.—At Northborne, Mr. Thomas Kennett, jun. of Wyecourt, to Miſs Hoyle, of Finglethan.—Mr. Jarrett, cabinet-maker, of Tenterden, to Miſs Welſtead, of Stone.—Mr. G. Sandcraft, to Miſs Chandler, of Wingham.—At Farnborough, the Rev. J. Pratt, Rector of Sedlescombe, Suſſex, to Miſs M. A. Berens, daughter of Joſ. Berens, Eſq. of Kevington.

Died.] Mr. Laud Kennett, of Brabourn, aged 47.—At Maidſtone, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Lewis, relict of the late Rev. Mr. L. Diſſenting Miniſter.—Lieut. Dunbar, of his Majeſty's ſhip Amelia: he was drowned in the impreſs ſervice on the Thames. His remains were interred at Woolwich, attended by Lord Proby, his Captain, the ſhip's crew, and a party of the Royal Marines.—The Hon. Mrs. P. Marſham, of Boxley Houſe, near Maidſtone. She was the eldeſt daughter of the late Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Manchester, at the Collegiate Church, Mr. Rich. Bibby, to Miss Ann Mason, both of Birch.—At St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. R. H. Roughsedge, A.M. Mr. John Eden, attorney at law, to Miss Marwade, of Great Richmond Street, Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, aged 75,, on his journey to Yorkshire, Mr. William Marshall, 39 years agent to the Proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.—John Lane, late book-keeper to Messrs. White and Co. printers, in Droylsden. He was shot on the 30th of March, by the watchman in the grounds. It appeared that the deceased had, from the grounds being lately robbed twice, taken part in assisting the watchman to load his gun on that evening about nine o'clock, and soon after went into the grounds, leading a large dog. The watchman approached within seven yards of the deceased, and having called out to him, and not receiving any reply, he then discharged his piece, and killed him upon the spot. The Jury, after much deliberation in drawing the line so as not to encourage on the one hand croft breaking, or a rash use of fire arms in the protection of property, found a verdict of Justifiable Homicide.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Adnutt, eldest son of the late Mr. E. A. of Markfield Grange, to Miss Mary Hawkins, of Halsted.—At Belton, Mr. Darby, farmer, of Merrill Grange, to Miss Morley, of Boylstone, Derbyshire.—John Fowler, Esq. of Belton, to Miss Maria Hatcher, youngest daughter of the late J. H. Esq. of Fritton-hall.—Mr. Wm. Fellows, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Mrs. Barlowe, of Newcastle-under-Lyne.—Mr. James Watson, son of David Watson, Esq. of Stamford, to Miss Mary Roberts, both of Leicester.—Mr. J. Dickins, of Burton-Lazarus, to Miss Mary Preston, of Melton-Mowbray.—Mr. T. Cook, saddler, to Miss Mary Mutton, both of Market-Harborough.

Died.] At Arnsby, the Rev. Joseph Crowder, A.M. Curate of Wrestlingworth, Bedfordshire, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Miss Piddocke, only daughter of Mr. P. attorney.—After a lingering illness, and in the 15th year of his age, B. Fry, second son of Mr. J. N. F. of Loughborough Field.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Alford, Mr. J. Quarnby, writing and drawing-master, to Miss Buckton, stationer and confectioner, of that place.—At Slingsby, Mr. J. Butler, of Whitwell, to Miss Dobson, only daughter of Mr. D. of the former place.—At Boston, the Rev. J. Wayet, Lecturer of that parish, to Miss Flowers, of the same place.—At Partney, Mr. Overton, of Belleau, to Miss Hudson, daughter of J. H. gent.—At Great Bolas, the Rev. Edw. Scott Dickenson, of Newport, to Miss Tayleur, of Bolas Villa.

Died.] At Helpringham, far advanced in years, Mr. Thomas Taylor, father of Mrs. J. S. Baxter, of that place.—At Spalding, Mr. Betham, many years a respectable surgeon and apothecary of that place.—At Louth, Mrs. Stocks, aged upwards of 70 years.—At Welton, near Louth, Mrs. Bailey, aged 78 years.—Suddenly at Evedon, near Sleaford, in the 24th year of her age, Miss Maria Bailey, one of the daughters of Mr. B. of Thorney.—After a long illness, Miss Rodgerson, of Spalding.—Mr. J. Nelsey, glover.—At Skirbeck Quarter, near Boston, Mr. Hessell.—At Saltfleetby, L. G. Hodgson, Esq. a Lieut. in the Theddlethorpe Volunteer Infantry.—At South Elkington, near Louth, Mr. Trout, a respectable farmer and grazier, aged 72.—At Market Stainton, Miss Walesby, daughter of Mr. Oliver W. of that place.—At Toynton St. Peter's, Mrs. Rushby, wife of Mr. J. R.—At Spilsby, after a few days illness, Mr. J. Johnson, gardener, aged 41.—At Louth, Mr. Fras. Hurst, aged 33. He was remarkable for his corpulency, weighing 26 stone.—Miss Jane Soresby, daughter of Mr. Gilbert S. of Brailsford.—At Ticknall, Mrs. Martha Banton, in the 94th year of her age. She was mother, grand mother, great grand mother, and great great grand mother to 192 persons.—Mr. John Brown, grocer, of Smalley, in the 68th year of his age.—At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Foster, bricklayer, aged 63. He was a member of the common council, and served the office of Sheriff in the year 1790.—Mrs. Maltby, widow, advanced in years.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Shalders, bookseller, of London Lane, to Miss Claxton of Costessey, Norwich.—Mr. Sayer, of the Lower Close, to Miss Cole, of St.

Lawrence.—Mr. R. Hawkes, to Miſs Elizabeth Jarmy.—Mr. Aſker, of St. Peter's Mancroft, to Miſs Harvey, of Langley.—Mr. John Hardy, of Wiggenhall St. German's, to Miſs S. Palmer, only daughter of the late Mr. F. P. of Congham.—Mr. Tho. Barnes, of Beeſton, to Miſs Jane Woods, of Merſfield, in Suffolk.—At Yarmouth, Mr. Wm. Lyſt, to Mrs. Sarah Simpſon, widow.—Mr. Joſeph Harriſon Cowlam, linen draper, to Miſs Mary Mallett Smith, only daughter of Cap. S.—Mr. J. Moore, of Eaſt Dereham, to Miſs Mary Brock, only daughter of T. C. B. Eſq. of Wexham, in Buckinghamſhire.—Mr. James Newton, of Horsford, to Miſs Ann Anderſon.—At Wells, Mr. Gardner Elvin, to Miſs Mary Hayhoe. Mr. W. Elvin, jun. to Miſs Fryar.—Mr. Fyſon, of Worlington, to Miſs Knights, of Iſleham.

Died.] At Norwich, in St. Simon's, Mrs. Amy Vipond, a maiden lady, aged 83 years.—In All Saint's, at an advanced age, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Mr. Wright, merchant, of this city.—At the advanced age of 89, Mr. Thomas Bokenham, ſurgeon, in St. Lawrence.—Mr. John Plaford, at the china warehouſe, in the market-place, aged 37 years, and one of the corps of Norwich rifflemen.—Mr. P. was walking near his houſe, when he complained of a violent pain in his head, and went home to lie down; but before he could undreſs himſelf, he fell backwards, and inſtantly expired.—Mr. John Read, carpenter, aged 74.—At an advanced age, on All Saint's-green, Mrs. Wright, widow of the late Mr. R. W. coal-merchant, of this city, and one of the people called Quakers.—Mr. John Ranſome, of North Walſham, one of the people called Quakers.—At Yarmouth, in the 70th year of his age, Sam. Tolver, Eſq. He ſerved the office of mayor of this corporation in the year 1789.—On his paſſage to Madras, Mr. William Gooch, eldeſt ſon of Mr. W. G. of Gimmingham, in this county.—Aged 73, the Rev. Samuel Browne, rector of Acle.—Suddenly, at Boteſdale, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Calver, baſket-maker.—In the 65th year of his age, Mr. John Kerriſon, of Panxworth.—In the 75th year of his age, the Rev. William Lobb, rector of Hargham cum Wilby, and of Moulton, in Norfolk.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At All Saints, in Northampton, Mr. David Hennell, of Wollaſton, to Mrs. Earl, late of Berkhampſtead, Herts.—At Norton, near Daventry, Mr. William Hand, of Nuneaton, Warwickſhire, to Miſs Charlotte Marler.—Mr. John Boyal, to Miſs Pears, both of Wansford.

Died.] Aged 25, Mrs. Smith, of Burrowberry Barns, near Peterborough, daughter of Mr. Miller, of the Talbot-inn, in that city. She attended a convivial party the preceding evening in perfect health.—At his houſe, in Northampton, Th. Hillyard, Eſq. aged 66.—At Daventry, Mrs. Mieres, in her 86th year, relict of the Rev. J. M. of Coleshill.—The Rev. William Dickins.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Carton, of Hardthorn, near Dumfries, to Miſs Summers, daughter of the late Mr. J. S. ſhip-builder, Gateſhead.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in the 42d year of his age, greatly regretted, Mr. John Tinkler, many years a clerk in and traveller for the houſe of the late Thomas Simpſon, Eſq. and his ſucceſſor.—In the Cloſe, Mrs. Carus, wife of Mr. J. C.—Mr. John Petrie, ſhip-owner.—In childbed, Mrs. Trotter, wife of Dr. T. of this town, and only daughter of the gallant Capt. Everitt, who was killed on board of his Majeſty's ſhip Ruby, in 1779.—Marg. Pickering, wife of J. P. of Birtley. She was holding a poſt which her huſband was driving into the ground, when the head of the mallet flew off, and fractured her ſkull ſo dreadfully that ſhe died the next day.—At Newcaſtle, a young man, named Stoddart, a ſeaman, was purſued by the preſs-gang down the Broad Chare, when, to eſcape them, he jumped into the Tyne, and attempted to ſwim acroſs the river to Gateſhead. One of them threatening to fire at him if he did not return, the fright and exertion took away his ſtrength, and he was drowned. The body was found next morning, and the Coroner's Inqueſt held. The verdict *Accidental death.*—Miſs Clark, daughter of J. C. Eſq. of Bebſide-houſe, Northumberland.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] George Bodſworth, gent. of Nottingham, to Miſs Mary Cooper, of Calverton.—The Rev. Mr. Jarman, diſſenting miniſter, of Nottingham, to Miſs Betts, of Oakham.—At Nottingham, Mr. Joſhua Smith Clay, of this place, druggiſt, to Miſs Lydia Matchitt, daughter of the late Mr. R. M. of Caſtle Donington, Leiceſterſhire.

Died.] At the advanced age of 101, Mrs. Peet, relict of Mr. P. late of Broad-lane, Nottingham.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, at St. Mary Magdalen Church, Mr. James Weſt, apothecary, to Miſs Robinſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. T. R.—Lieut. Eldridge, of the Oxford militia, to Miſs Lates, of Oxford.—At Bampton, Mr. William Stephens, of St. James, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Henrietta Dewe, ſecond daughter of W. D. Gent. of Charney, Berks.—At St. Aldate's Church, Oxford, Mr. Chriſt. Ellis, wheelwright, St. Clement's, to Mrs. Mary Slatter, of St. Aldate's, whoſe united ages make 145 years.

Died.] At his lodgings in Oxford, in his 50th year, Volters Cornewall Berkeley, Eſq. Captain in the Royal Navy, very nearly allied to Earl Berkeley, and the family of Cornewall, in Herefordſhire.—Col. Hodges, of Boulney-court.—Mr. William Newell, of Shiplake. His death was occaſioned by the accidental ſinking of a boat in the Thames, in croſſing the ſame to one of his meadows.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Exton, Mr. Samuel Charles Hardy, ſon of Mr. H. of Thiſtleton, farmer, to Miſs Hurſt, late of Caſtle Bytham.

Died.] At Exton, William Reeve, Eſq. (the only brother of the late S. Reeve, Eſq.), poſſeſſed of a very conſiderable eſtate; which, by his dying inteſtate, devolves to Robert Kirke, Eſq. of Kibworth, in Leiceſterſhire, his nephew and heir at law.—Mr. Webb, of Oakham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. J. Ickes, to Miſs M. Pearce, of Sheriff Hales.—At Bridgenorth, Mr. Barlow, to Miſs Sarah Farmer, both of Oldbury. At Shrewſbury, Mr. Leighton, of the Talbot Inn, to Miſs Lucy Allport.—Mr. John Cox Nightinghale, to Miſs Jane Gibbs.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Mr. G. Brown, formerly a maſter of veſſels trading on the river Severn.—After a long illneſs, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. John Reeſe, attorney at law, of Whitchurch.—At Bridgnorth, (where ſhe went for the benefit of her health) Mrs. Craven, wife of Capt. C. of the Royal Navy.—In the 59th year of his age, at the houſe of John Maddock, Eſq. near Shrewſbury, the Rev. Edward Leighton, eldeſt ſon of the late B. L. Eſq. and Rector of Cardeſton, and of the ſecond Portion of Pontelbury, both in the county of Salop.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Paul's Church, Briſtol, the Rev. G. Thorold, of Rauceby, ſon of Sir J. T. of Syſton Park, Lincolnſh. Bart. to Miſs Baugh, only daughter of B. Baugh, Eſq. of Portland-place.—At St. Auguſtine's Church, Briſtol, Robert Buſh, Eſq. of College-green, to Miſs Fanny Tobin, youngeſt daughter of J. T. Eſq. of Berkeley-ſquare.—At Ilminſter, Miſs Mules, daughter of the Rev. J. H. M. to Mr. Young, of Taunton.

Died.] At Ilminſter, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Hicks, wife of Mr. W. H. ſurgeon.—At Bridgewater, the Rev. J. Howel, a reſpectable diſſenting miniſter of that place, at the advanced age of 85. He was formerly for many years paſtor to a congregation of Diſſenters at Poole.—Mrs. Swyer, widow of the late W. S. Eſq. of Shafteſbury, and daughter of the late Richard Chaning, Eſq. of Cruxton, Dorſet.—In his 21ſt year, Mr. Edward Gray Harford, eldeſt ſon of J. S. H. Eſq. banker, of Briſtol.—At Briſtol, James Doig, Eſq. of the iſland of Antigua.—At Blackford, Mr. Gifford, a reſpectable farmer of that pariſh, nearly 80 years of age.—At the Red-Lodge, Briſtol Hot-Wells, of a dropſy in the brain, Miſs Mary Hobhouſe, third daughter of B. H. Eſq. M.P. of Cottle's-houſe.—At Eaſt Coker, a young lad, who was accidentally killed by falling out of a waggon:—And a young man (a miller), who was cruſhed to death in the works of the mill. In endeavouring to ſet the ſpindle of the grinders right, the ſleeve of his ſmock frock was caught by the fly and ſpur wheel, which drew him in with ſuch violence as totally to ſtop the whole works. This accident ſhews the danger of wearing ſuch frocks by perſons employed in mills, as they are ſo liable to be entangled in the works.—At Whitcomb, near Bath, the Rev. Richard Money, one of the miſſionaries for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts.—At Bath, at his houſe in St. James's-ſquare, Sir Richard Georges Meredith, Bt.—Aged 69, in Lower Church-ſtreet, Mrs. Bowen, relict of Mr. B. many years a grocer in this city.—Mrs. Bathurſt, of Lidney-park, Glouceſterſhire. By the death of this lady, Charles Bragge, Eſq. M.P. ſucceeds to very valuable eſtates.—In Barton-buildings, in

her 98th year, Mrs. Corbett, widow of Capt. C. of Salop.—In Brock-ſtreet, Bath, Gen. Maſſey, Lord Clarina: being conſtantly employed in the military profeſſion, he had ſeen much ſervice. In 1745 he was wounded at the battle of Culloden, as alſo at the head of the grenadiers who ſtormed and took the Havannah; and again at the taking of Martinique. Lord Clarina was one of the laſt of Gen. Wolfe's companions. He is ſucceeded in his titles by his ſon, Col. Maſſey, of the Enniſkillen regiment.—At Clifton, the Hon. and Rev. Dean Hewett, Dean of Cloyne, in Ireland, ſon to the late Lord Viſcount Liſford, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland. —Mr. B nj. Butcher, an attendant at the General Hoſpital.—At York-houſe, Bath, on his way to Briſtol Hot-Wells, Edmond Jordon, Eſq. late of Jamaica. —At Bath, of a decline, Mr. J. Rumell, jun. late of Maidenhead, Berks.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Parnell, ſurgeon, of Walſall, to Miſs Jeſſop, of Waltham Abbey, Eſſex.—Mr. Hammerſley, ſaddler, to Mrs. Elizabeth Marſhall.—Sir Oſwald Moſley, Bart. grandſon of Sir J. P. M. of Roleſtone-houſe, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Every, daughter of Sir E. E. Bart.

Died.] At Stourton Caſtle, Edward Carver, Eſq. Lieut. Col. of the Warwickſhire regiment of militia.—Mr. T. Slater, of Paradiſe, near Wolverhampton.—Mr. John Davenhill, of Wolverhampton.—Mrs. Squires, of Piper's-row. —At Bilſton, Mr. R. Bayles, diſſenting miniſter.—At his houſe, in Burton-upon-Trent, Abraham Hoſkins, Eſq. in the 76th year of his age, formerly in the law.—In the 46th year of his age, Mr. Wilſon, poſtmaſter, of Burton-upon-Trent.—At Cheadle, Mr. Jas. Chandley, painter, aged 69; a man admired in his profeſſion, alſo as a chemiſt and mechanic.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At the Quakers' Meeting, Woodbridge, Mr. Maw, tallow chandler, to Miſs Maria Jeſup, third daughter of Mr. B. J. of the former place.—Mr. Forſett, to Mrs. Kerridge.—At Tattingſtone, Mr. P. Lloyd, brewer, of Birmingham, ſon of Charles L. Eſq. banker, to Miſs Beetenſon, of Ipſwich. —At Sudbury, Mr. Wright, of Lawſhall, to Miſs Olive.—At Wangford, by the Rev. Mr. Smear, Mr. Brewer, of London, to Miſs Harden.

Died.] At Ipſwich, Mr. Simon Baker, grocer and tea-dealer, in the 67th year of his age.—Mrs. Greene, of Tavern Street, in this town, milliner.—After a long illneſs, Mrs. Porter, ſiſter-in-law to John Sherman, Eſq.—Aged 73, Mr. James Coleman, upwards of 40 years gamekeeper in the family of Edmund Tyrell, Eſq. of Gipping Hall. —Mr. Miler, druggiſt, of Stowmarket. —At the advanced age of 81, Mr. John Denton, of Sudbourne.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Thomas Figg, ſaddler, to Miſs Sarah Kidd, daughter of Mr. K. of Alfriſton.—At Chicheſter, Mr. Phillips, of Midhurſt, to Miſs Daly, of this city.—Mr. Drew, to Miſs Drinkwater, both of this city. —Mr. Combes, of Boſham, to Miſs Knott.—At the pariſh church of Rumboldſwyke, near Chicheſter, Mr. Jas. Potts, to Miſs Mary Puttock, of St. Pancras.—Mr. Read, builder, to Miſs Woods, both of Horſham.

Died.] Mr. Wm. Raſon, yeoman, of Eaſt Bourne, after only a few days previous indiſpoſition.—James Harvey, Eſq. one of the ſenior Aldermen of the Corporation of Chicheſter.—At Stockbridge, near Chicheſter, Mr. Joſeph Godman, in the 86th year of his age.—Mr. Cleaver, by a fall from the Cliff, near Brighton.—Mr. Wm. Coppard, farmer, of Butler's Green, Cuckfield. —A young muſician of the band of the Eighth Regiment was ſtruck with death at Lewes, on the march from the Iſle of Wight to Hailſham. He inarticulately expreſſed the word "money;" and it appears that he was poſſeſſed of 500l. recently bequeathed him by a diſtant relation, and of which he had made no diſpoſal.—Of a lingering conſumption, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. Richard Fuller, mercer, of Chicheſter, and daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Blagden.—At Southover, Mrs. Mary Winton, a maiden lady, of that place, aged 66.—At Brighton, in the 72d year of his age, Mr. John Sicklemore, who had, for many preceding years, been the Governor of Brighton Workhouſe. —In the 22d year of his age, extremely regretted, at Shorncliff Barracks, Captain Alexander Duncan Cameron, of the 95th Rifle Regiment.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Martin's Church, Birmingham, Mr. Joſiah Richards, of St. Paul's Square, to Miſs Connard, daughter of Wm. C. Eſq. of Bromſgrove.—At St. Martin's Church, Mr. Wm. Yale, to Miſs Amelia Jane Brown, of Myſod, in the county of Montgo-

mery.—Mr. Plumſted Lloyd, of the Britannia Brewery, to Miſs Beetenſon, of Ipſwich.—Mr. Benj. Reddell, of this town, to Miſs F. Maurice, daughter of the Rev. J. M. of Weſt Bromwich.—Mr. James Hampſon, to Miſs Hannah Jackſon, both of Coventry.—At Aſton Church, Mr. Wm. Burn, of Smethwick, to Miſs Sarah Wright, of the ſame place.—At Oldſwinford, Mr. C. Wright, merchant, to Miſs Pardoe, of the former place.—Mr. James Tandy, to Miſs Ann Barron, both of Bromſgrove.—Henry Grimes, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of A. G. Eſq. of Coton Houſe, to Miſs Louiſa Daniel, youngeſt daughter of J. D. Eſq. of Aldridge Lodge, Staffordſhire.

Died.] At Stoke, near Coventry, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr. Wm. J.

WESTMORLAND.

Married.] At Temple Sowerby, Henry Tulip, Eſq. of Fallowfield, in the county of Northumberland, to Miſs Atkinſon, ſecond daughter of the late G. A. Eſq. of Temple Sowerby.

Died.] At Kendal, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Wilſon, many years a diſſenting miniſter of that place.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Brokeſburn, Mr. G. F. Cooper, to Miſs White, daughter of Wm. White, Eſq. of Hoddeſdon, Herts.—The Rev. S. Starkey, of Tockenham, Wilts, to Miſs Woolley, of Wooton Baſſett.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Othen, wife of Mr. C. O. diſtiller, of this city.—Aged 76, the Rev. Henry Still, Rector of North Wraxall, and of Clapton, in Somerſetſhire.—At Malmeſbury, aged 78, E. Wilkins, Eſq. He was for the laſt forty years Receiver-general for the county of Wilts, an active Magiſtrate, and High Steward of Malmeſbury.—The Rev. Mr. Hume, a Prebendary and Precentor of Saliſbury Cathedral, and Vicar of Bremhill.—At the Parſonage Houſe, Boſcombe, the Rev. Samuel Topping, Rector of Blatchington, Suſſex, aged 83.—At Cherton, in the 39th year of his age, John the eldeſt ſon of the Rev. James Clarke, Vicar of that pariſh.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stourbridge, Mr. J. Banfield, to Miſs Cotterell, of Bentley.—Mr. J. Aſton, to Miſs L. Bird.

Died.] At Stourbridge, Mrs. Cauſer, wife of Mr. C. jun. ſurgeon.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] James Wilkinſon, Eſq. of London, to Miſs Stott, of Northallerton.—At Bradford, Thomas Hollings, Eſq. of Toller Lane Houſe, to Miſs Thornton, daughter of Mr. J. T. of Bradford.—At Barnſley, Samuel Stocks, Eſq. of Carlton, near Newcaſtle, to Miſs F. Acomb, of Mariſton.—Mr. Jas. Armitage, of Woodſome, near Huddersfield, merchant, to Miſs Anne Mountjoy, of Sandall, near Wakefield.—Mr. Heron, ſon of the Rev. Mr. H. of Pontefract, to Miſs Dyſon, daughter of Mr. J. D. of Huddersfield.—Mr. Rhodes, of Huddersfield, wine merchant, to Miſs Brook, daughter of Mr. R. B. of Cinderhills Houſe, near Mirfield, merchant.—Mr. Joſeph Rhodes, of Wakefield, banker, to Miſs M. Denton, daughter of the late Mr. D.—At Howden, John Robinſon, Eſq. of Hull, to Miſs H. Mould, youngeſt daughter of T. M. Eſq. of Knedlington.—The Rev. W. Richardſon, to Mrs. Perrott, of the Miniſter Yard.—At Sculcoates, Lieut. Booth, of the 2d Weſt York Regiment of Militia, to Miſs Elizabeth Parker, ſecond daughter of Mr. W. P. merchant, of Hull.—At Barnſley, Mr. T. J. Manley, of Madeley, in Shropſhire, ſon of J. M. Eſq. of the 3d Dragoons, to Miſs Stocks, daughter of J. S. Eſq. of the former place.

Died.] At Flixton, aged 93, Mr. J. Dean. He has left 2 ſons and a daughter, 55 grand-children, 107 great grand-children, and 14 great great grand-children: in all, 159.—Adjutant Jas. Upton, of the 1ſt Royal Lancaſhire Regiment of Militia, and brother to Mr. Upton, of Leeds, attorney.—At York, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Conſtable, widow of the late Wm. C. Eſq. of Burton Conſtable, Holderneſs.—At the advanced age of 78, Mrs. Tireman, relict of the late Mr. R. T. of this city.—At Hutton Wanſley, aged 69, Mr. Henry Smith.—At Northallerton, Mrs. Hirſt, wife of Mr. H. H. attorney at law, and eldeſt daughter of Mr. Walton, of the ſame place, banker.—At Mount Pleaſant, near Northallerton, in the 19th year of his age, Mr. John Peirſe, ſon of the late R. W. P. Eſq. of Thimbleby Lodge.—Mr. Wm. Benſon, of Park Row, Leeds, merchant, and one of the people called Quakers.—At the Vicarage Houſe at Pickering, Mrs. Laye, widow of T. L. Eſq. of Doncaſter.—At Doncaſter, aged 65, Mr. Richard Berbey, of Haxey, near Howden. He was on his return home from London, where he had been to attend the funeral of a relative, and arrived at Doncaſter in the coach the

preceding day.—At her lodgings at Malton, Miſs Sarah Cayley, ſecond daughter of the Rev. R. C. A.M. late Rector of Belton, in Suffolk.—Thomas Sharp, of Ulram, near Bridlington. He was returning along the ſands from the market at the latter place; and, being in a ſtate of intoxication, exclaiming that he would go and fight Buonaparte, he went ſo far into the ſea, that he was overwhelmed by the waves, and drowned.—At Mr. Mortimer's, at Paddock Foot, near Huddersfield, Mr. Hanſon, many years ſurgeon and apothecary at Barnſley.—At Aſk, near Richmond, Mr. Richard Ayre, aged 61, many years Agent to the Right Hon. Lord Dundas, of Aſk Hall.—In the 45th year of his age, Mr. James Frank, formerly many years Captain of the merchant ſhip Mercury, in the Liſbon trade, and alſo one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Houſe, in Hull.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. James Greenfield, of Brynderwen, to Miſs Charlotte Wyatt, of Lime Grove, Carnarvonſhire.—Mr. W. Yate, to Miſs Amelia Jane Brown, of Myfod, in the county of Montgomery.—At Roath, near Cardiff, J. N. Paris, Eſq. late of the 1ſt Reg. of Dragoon Guards, to Miſs Hollier, only daughter of H. H. Eſq. Receiver-general of the county of Glamorgan.—James Davies, Eſq. of Kington, to Miſs Marianne Lewis, third daughter of the late J. L. Eſq. of Harpton Court, Radnorſhire.—At Haverfordweſt, Mr. Bedford, architect, to Miſs Goold.—Mr. Francis, blockmaker, to Mrs. Withy, both of Swanſea.—At Carmarthen, Mr. Benj. Hobday, factor, to Miſs Maria Nott, of Carmarthen.

Died.] At a very advanced age, the lady of Nathaniel Morgan, Eſq.—Mr. Lewis Pugh, only ſon of the late L. P. Eſq. of Lugog, in the county of Merioneth.—At Mold, aged 78, David Parry, Eſq. of Carvallough.—At Tintern Abbey, Monmouthſhire, Edwd. Gwyn, Eſq. aged 54.—At Haverfordweſt, Capt. John Everit, many years in the Weſt India trade of Briſtol.

SCOTLAND.

A gentleman lately riding through ſome well cultivated domains in the neighbourhood of Gretna, had the gratification of ſeeing what (he ſays) "ſurpaſſes the ſplendor of a court:" it was a picture of the patriarchal age. He ſaw the father, ſon, and grandſon (with three ſeparate teams), *ploughing in the ſame field;* all luſty, hale men, inured to labour. The parent-ſtock of this uſeful family is named James Graham, of Hirſt.

Died.] At Dupplin Caſtle, the Rt. Hon. Robert Auriol Drummond, Earl of Kinnoul, Viſcount Dupplin, Lord Hay of Kinſawns, and Baron Hay of Pedwardine in England, alſo one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Thomas Robert Viſcount Dupplin, now Earl of Kinnoul.—Anthony Forſter, Eſq. of Berwick upon Tweed. He was found dead in his bed, at his houſe at Jardin Field, in Berwickſhire. An unloaded piſtol was lying near him, which, it is ſuppoſed, had been diſcharged within his mouth, as his head was literally ſhattered to pieces. The body was buried in Berwick Churchyard.—John Carruthers, Eſq. of Braes, in the pariſh of Annan (known in that diſtrict by the appellation of the Laird of Braes); a ſubſtantial yeoman.

IRELAND.

Several antient ſilver coins were lately found in the ſite of the buildings on the weſt ſide of Back Lane, Dublin. The inſcriptions are thoſe of Lewis XII of France, of Philip and Mary of England, a few of Richard III and Elizabeth, and ſome of James V of Scotland. They were diſcovered on the ſite of an old foundation of the Roman Catholic College in the aforeſaid lane, and ſuppoſed to have been concealed by ſome of the ſtudents. The College was ſuppreſſed about the middle of the ſixteenth century.

Died.] At Killbeggen, Robert Pigott, Eſq. brother to Sir G. P. and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 30th Regt. of Foot.—At Dublin, aged 115 years and 10 months, Wm. Mitchell, a revenue officer, born in Londonderry on the 1ſt of July, 1689. He was in America when it belonged to England, and was one of thoſe ſuffering loyaliſts who loſt his property by the war; on which account he was recommended to an employment in the revenue by Lord Townſhend.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c., ABROAD.

Married.] At Cawnpoor, in Bengal, Joſeph Brooks, jun. Eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Lake, eldeſt daughter of General Lake, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's and the Company's Forces in India.

Died.] At Gibraltar, Mr. Waterman, Quarterman of his Majeſty's Dock-yard. He was the only perſon drowned by the loſs of the Weaſel brig, lately, on Cabritta Point.—On the 6th of February, at Martinique, in conſequence of the wounds he received in an attack upon one of the enemy's poſts, Lieut. Neville, of the Centaur man of war, ſon of J. P. Neville, Eſq. of Badſworth. He is the laſt of ſeven brothers who have fallen in their country's ſervice.—At Paris, a young Ruſſian, who lately came to ſtudy the art of drawing, and who was one of the competitors at the laſt exhibition at the Louvre, was ſo chagrined at having obtained only the fourth or fifth prize, that on his return to Praſlin's hotel, where he lodged, he took up a kitchen knife, and, after deſtroying all his deſigns, concluded with cutting his own throat.—At Stockholm, the great General and firſt Architect to the King, Louis Jean Deſpres. He was a native of France, and in his youth had been ſent by the King to Rome. Guſtavus III, from the account he had received of this young artiſt, invited him to Stockholm, where he died.—The late reigning Duke of Saxa Gotha: he was born on the 30th of Jan. 1745. He forbade in his will all ceremony at his burial, except ſuch as is uſual for his loweſt ſubjects. His funeral took place in the night of the 25th ult. with the utmoſt privacy. A grave was dug in his Engliſh garden, at the foot of that of his two children. The infant grand-daughter of the Duke had previouſly ordered flowers to be ſtrewed all the way to the grave. It was midnight when the interment took place; and the body, wrapped in linen, being borne by the gentlemen of the ducal chamber, was then gently laid in the earth, and lightly covered with the fineſt mould, without any farther ceremony. A very dark but ſtill night favoured the ſolemnity of the ſcene. A tree has been planted upon the ſpot by the hand of Prince Frederic, the Duke's ſon, and which is intended to complete the decorations both of the garden and the grave.—At Geneva, M. Neckar, the *cidevant* financier of France: conformably to his will, his remains were transferred to his country-houſe at Capet, and buried near thoſe of his lady, which are preſerved in *ſpirits of wine*. The relatives of the deceaſed, with his nephew, about 11 years of age, at their head, formed the proceſſion. They were followed by a great number of perſons to whom the deceaſed had been a benefactor during his life, and were met at Capet by ſeveral of the citizens of Geneva, dreſſed in mourning. Since the death of Madame Neckar, in 1796, he ſeemed to have loſt all reliſh for the enjoyments of life, and had long been in the habit of going alone daily to viſit her remains. His daughter, the Baroneſs de Stael, is the ſole heireſs to his large property. Amongſt many other poſthumous works, he has left one, entitled *Dernieres Vues, &c.*—At D'Elwart's, near Cambray, M. D'Orbay, General of Artillery, aged 82. He had ſerved in that corps ever ſince 1744; and, notwithſtanding his great age, commanded the artillery of the army of the north in the two firſt campaigns after the revolution. To the military talents which he poſſeſſed, as he united the ſocial virtues in an eminent degree, his loſs is ſenſibly felt by a numerous family, of which he was an ornament.—At Moſcow, the Counſellor M. Kraft, leaving a widow and ſeven children. The talents, philanthropy, and benevolence of this worthy man will be long remembered in that city. As manager under the Count Roſtopſin, he had the daily care of ſixty ſick perſons, and expended more than 5,000 thalers every year in medicines. Upwards of 1,000 perſons were the regular attendants upon his funeral, and thus expreſſed one of the moſt genuine panegyrics upon his life. Count Roſtopſin, who juſtly eſtimated the virtues of the deceaſed, means to perpetuate the memory of M. Kraft by erecting an handſome monument, and allowing his widow a yearly ſalary of 2,000 thalers. The Counteſs Roſtopſin has alſo appropriated the ſum of 20,000 thalers to the education of the children of the deceaſed.—At Rome, Cardinal Lorenzana, of a fit of the apoplexy, in the 83d year of his age. This prelate was generally ſtyled, "the Father of the Poor."

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, APRIL 1804.

D	H	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H	C	Wind	Weather, &c. Rain 1.75
1	7	29.48	35.5	45	55	3	W 1	
	2	29.5[illegible]	42.5	46.5	52	3	W 2	. calm and cloudleſs night
2	7	29.4[illegible]	36.5	45	56	4	W 0	foggy . fine and wind N
	2	29.37	46	47	48	h	ENE 1	not cloudy
3	7	29.50	37	46	56	h	N 1	. fine
	2	29.67	45.5	47.5	52	4	WSW 1	hazy . leſs cloudy and little wet . cloudleſs
4	7	29.80	37.5	46	56	1	W 1	hazy . little wet : ſhowers [night
	2	29.[illegible]	49.5	49	54	3	SW 2	. cloudy and rainy . fair night : fine
5	7	29.[illegible]	39	47	55	4	SW 2	. fine . ſnow and rain : chiefly fine
	2	29.61	43.5	49	54	3	W 2	. little ſnow . clear night
6	7	30.16	38	47	54	0	WNW 1	hazy
	2	30.28	50.5	49	50	3	WNW 1	. foggy eve
7	7	30.39	41.5	48.5	54	f	NW 0	not cloudy . fine
	2	30 41	52	50	46	3	N 1	. clear night
8	7	30.39	42	48.5	56	1	ESE 0	hazy . foggy . fine . cloudy
	2	30.38	51.5	50	52	5	ESE 1	. leſs cloudy . clear night
9	7	30 29	38.5	47	58	5	ENE 1	little wet . fine
	2	30.17	49	49	54	5	NE 1	hazy . cloudy night : little ſmall rain
10	7	30.03	41.5	48	60	h	NE 1	drizzling . fair and cloudy
N	2	30.08	45	48.5	57	5	ENE 2	. little wet at eve : little rain
11	7	30 09	40.5	45.5	60	h	NE 1	
	2	30.09	43.5	47	59	5	NE 1	hazy . little wet at times
12	7	30.02	41	46.5	61	5	NE 1	hazy . drizzly . fair
	2	29.97	48	47	61	5	NE 1	hazy
13	7	29.89	39.5	46	60	4	NNE 1	hazy . thick upward and little wet . brighter
	2	29.85	44.5	46.5	58	4	NE 1	hazy
14	7	29.83	42	47	62	f	ENE 0	. fine
	2	29.81	53.5	49	54	4	E 1	. more cloudy
15	7	29.76	43.5	48.5	61	5	NNE 2	little wet . fine : cloudy . little wet
	2	29.72	56.5	52	56	5	NE 1	little rain . fine eve . cloudy
16	7	29.75	46	50	59	5	NNE 2	
	2	29.72	50.5	51	57	5	N 3	. fine at times
17	7	29.77	43.5	49	59	5	N 3	
	2	29.77	47.5	49	60	5	N 3	. much gentle rain : fair
18	7	29.84	42	48.5	60	5	N 2	. little wet at times : fine
	2	29.92	48.5	50	52	3	N 3	. little hail . cloudleſs eve
19	7	30.01	36.5	47	55	1	NNW 1	hazy . little fleet : chiefly cloudy and little
	2	29.93	46	48	52	4	WNW 2	. ſnow and much gentle rain : fine [wet
20	7	29.72	36	45	57	2	WNW 1	. cloudy at times : hail and rain
	2	29.79	42.5	47.5	56	3	WNW 1	. cloudy . ſnow and rain at times : fine
21	7	29.76	37	45.5	53	1	NW 1	: little ſnow
	2	29.78	46	46.5	46	3	NW 1	hazy . cloudy . ſnow and rain at times : fine
22	7	29.77	37	46	56	1	W 1	hazy : little wet
	2	29.78	49	48	49	3	WSW 1	hazy . chiefly cloudy and rain at times
23	7	29.67	39	47	56	5	S 1	. wind W and much gentle rain
	2	29.75	46.5	49.5	59	5	W 2	continual gentle rain
24	7	29.76	50	52	65	5	SSW 2	gentle rain . fair : leſs cloudy
F	2	29.82	56.5	52.5	59	4	SSW 3	hazy . cloudy . leſs wind and little wet at times
25	7	29 68	52.5	53.5	62	h	SE 1	. much gentle rain : more wind and chiefly fine
	2	29.49	51.5	53.5	62	3	SW 3	. chiefly cloudy and wet at times
26	7	29.61	48.5	53	60	5	WSW 1	. fine . more wind and ſhowers
	2	29.69	56	54	56	3	WSW 2	hazy . wet at times . cloudy . drizzly night
27	7	29.48	53	54	66	h	SSW 2	little rain . not cloudy : fine
	2	29.62	58.5	56	56	2	W 2	hazy . cloudy night : little wet
28	7	29.75	51.5	55	64	h	WSW 1	. chiefly drizzly and gentle rain
	2	29.80	58	56	63	5	SW 1	. gentle rain . chiefly fair
29	7	30.01	52	56	63	5	SW 1	. fine
	2	30.06	63.5	58	56	3	SW 2	. clear night : little rain
30	7	30.06	55	57	54	4	S 1	litle wet . fine
	2	30.02	68	61	56	2	S 1	

PRICES OF STOCKS from APRIL 23 to MAY 23, 1804, both included:

By Meſſrs. Anthony Clarke and Robert Marſden, Stock Brokers, Princes Street, Bank.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Conſols	3 p. Ct Reduc.	New 3 p. Ct.	Old 5 per Cents.	3 p. Ct. Anns.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Imperl Anns.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq. Bills.
Apr.													
23	.....	55¾ . 56	55	94¾	90½	70⅞	16	3⅛	...	...	.....	.....	.....
24	148¾	55⅝ . 56¼	55½	94½	90⅝	71¼	16⅛	...	...	...	169	.....	.....
25	No Bu-	ſineſs done.											
26	150½	56¼ .	55⅝	94⅞	91	71⅞	16⅜	...	...	...	171	.....	.....
27	150	56¼ .	55½	95⅛	91⅛	71⅞	16⅜	3⅛	...	...	.....	.....	.....
28	150½	56¾ . ¾	55⅝	95¼	91⅛	72	16⅜	3	...	...	170½	.....	.....
30	150	56⅝ . 55⅞	55½	95⅛	91	71⅝	16¼	3⅛	...	...	.....	.....	.....
May													
1	No Bu	ſineſs done.											
2	151	56¼ . ⅜	55⅜	95¾	91¾	72⅛	16⅜	3	54⅜ ex divd.	...	172	.....	.....
3	151½	56¼ . ⅛	55½	95⅝	91¾	72	16⅛	...	54½	...	171½	.....	.....
4	151½	56¼ . ¼	55½	95½	91¾	72	16⅜	...	54⅜	...	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	56½ .. ¾	55⅝	95¾	92½	72½	16⅛	...	54¾	...	.....	.....	.....
7													
8	151	55¾ . 56½	55⅜	95¼	92¼	72¼	16¼	...	54¼	...	172	.....	.....
9	152½	56¼ . ½	55½	95⅜	92½	72½	16⅜	...	54⅝	...	172½	.....	.....
10	No Bu-	ſineſs done.											
11	152¼	56 . ¼	55¼	95⅜	92⅝	72¼	16⅜	...	54⅜	...	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	56⅛ . ¼	55¼	95⅜	92⅝	72¼	16⅜	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	56¼ . 56	55¼	95¼	92¾	72⅛	16⅛	...	54¼	...	.....	.....	.....
15	152	56⅛ . 55⅞	55⅛	95⅛	92⅝	72	16⅜	...	...	...	171½	.....	.....
16	.....	55⅞ . 56	55	95¼	92½	72	16⅜	...	54⅛	9⅜	.....	.....	.....
17	No Bu-	ſineſs done.											
18	.....	56⅜ . ⅛	55⅝	95¼	92¾	72⅛	16⅜	...	54⅝	...	.....	.....	.....
19	153	Shut	55⅝	95½	92¾	72⅜	16⅜	...	...	9⅜	172	.....	.....
21	Whit	Monday.											
22	Whit	Tueſday.											
23	153	.....	55¼	95⅝	93	72⅜	16⅜	...	54½	...	172¼	.....	.....

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140 lbs. Avoirdupoise, from the Returns received in the Week ended May 19, 1804.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Middlesex	50	11	30	3	24	8	25	0
Surrey	55	10	28	0	25	5	25	4
Hertford	48	5	35	6	23	2	20	8
Bedford	47	5	31	2	21	9	22	8
Huntingdon	45	5	.....		21	2	20	6
Northampton	50	8	30	0	22	6	20	6
Rutland	52	0	.....		25	0	22	0
Leicester	53	1	.....		25	1	19	2
Nottingham	56	2	30	0	26	10	21	10
Derby	59	1	.....		26	3	21	7
Stafford	55	4	.....		28	10	23	7
Salop	50	0	37	6	27	10	26	7
Hereford	46	0	30	4	28	4	27	0
Worcester	46	7	.....		27	6	27	10
Warwick	54	8	.....		29	4	25	1
Wilts	49	10	.....		27	0	24	10
Berks	51	7	.....		24	10	25	7
Oxford	50	5	.....		23	9	23	8
Bucks	50	8	.....		23	4	23	2
Brecon	52	3	35	2	29	2	24	0
Montgomery	49	1	.....		25	7	23	5
Radnor	15	5	.....		24	7	24	1

Average of England & Wales.
Wheat 51s 7d; Rye 33s; Barley 25s 9d; Oats 22s 8d.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Essex	49	8	25	6	21	11	24	9
Kent	51	10	.....		24	7	25	2
Suffex	53	10	.....		23	6	25	4
Suffolk	50	4	26	0	21	5	23	6
Cambridge	39	3	.....		20	10	16	7
Norfolk	46	10	25	5	20	7	19	8
Lincoln	15	7	24	7	24	3	19	4
York	49	11	34	7	25	5	19	10
Durham	50	2	.....		24	0	21	4
Northumberland	47	1	34	0	22	4	20	6
Cumberland	55	3	39	0	26	2	22	8
Westmorland	59	8	41	0	26	8	24	0
Lancaster	56	7	.....		.....		24	1
Chester	50	2	.....		.....		23	6
Flint	.....		.....		30	11	22	8
Denbigh	57	11	.....		28	2	25	8
Anglesea	.....		.....		22	0	16	0
Carnarvon	59	4	42	0	24	8	19	1
Merioneth	54	10	48	0	31	4	21	4
Cardigan	55	9	.....		19	0	15	0
Pembroke	47	11	.....		28	4	16	10
Carmarthen	58	6	.....		30	8	16	4
Glamorgan	53	4	.....		30	0	24	9
Gloucester	0	0	.....		26	6	28	1
Somerset	52	2	.....		29	4	23	0
Monmouth	51	1	.....		29	10	.....	
Devon	55	5	.....		28	0	24	5
Cornwall	57	2	.....		33	11	23	8
Dorset	51	10	.....		27	6	27	9
Hants	50	8	.....		26	1	25	0

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE chief of the sowing business is now concluded, and very successfully, throughout South Britain. Both the wheats and the spring corn have almost universally a fine, healthy, and luxuriant appearance, checked and chilled, however they were, by a long continuance of the N. and N. E. winds. On the cold and hilly lands, however, the wheats have not yet recovered, but look sickly and backward; and on some of our best arable, particularly in Essex, the grub-worm has been very busy. The artificial grasses promise a great crop, and the meadows, since the wind has ceased to be fixed in the cold quarters, and with the assistance of the late warm showers, have recovered with an astonishing rapidity. In fact, there is now the promise of a great burden of grass in most parts. Hay harvest began about the 18th inst. near London, and is probably now general in that vicinity.

Great and universal complaints are made by the farmers, that they cannot afford their wheats at the present prices, from the advance of rents, of all necessaries, and the enormous increase of the public burdens. Wheat may yet suffer a considerable depression in price, should we be fortunate in a good blooming time, in the now imminent crisis. Many have it in contemplation to convert their arable into pasture, as far as is in their power.

SMITHFIELD markets have, of late, experienced a considerable rise on all articles, and mutton has been sold as high as six shillings per stone; beef at more than five, and dairy pork at nearly that rate. The rise was so sudden one week, that, if report speaks truth, an ox made fifteen pounds more on the Monday than could be obtained for him on the preceding Friday's market. These advanced prices have, however, had their usual and natural effect of attracting quantity to market,

by which it has again ſuffered a reduction of ſixpence to nearly a ſhilling per ſtone generally.

It is with much concern we ſtate, that the loſs of lambs, and even of ewes, has been very conſiderable from the coldneſs and wetneſs of the ſpring, againſt which the farmers, everlaſtingly wedded to old cuſtoms, however abſur , can ſcarcely be induced to guard. From Romney Marſh theſe accounts come particularly bad; a quarter, one would ſuppoſe, where the owners of ſheep ought to be prepared from former dear-bought experience. All lean ſtock dear, and rather advancing in price. Beſt dairy pork at Finchley, laſt market, 4s 6d per ſtone, from that to 5s. Inferior pork as low perhaps as 4d per lb.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 1, 1804, to May 22, 1804.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.			Between					
Males	911	1719	Males	671	1378	2 and 5	156		50 and 60	135	
Females	808		Females	707		5 and 10	61		60 and 70	103	
Whereof have died under 2 years old 359.						10 and 20	35		70 and 80	69	
						20 and 30	102		80 and 90	41	
						30 and 40	147		90 and 100	7	
						40 and 50	143				

Peck loaf 2s 9d. 2s 10d. 2s 10d. 2s 10d.
Salt 14s. per buſhel, 3¼d. per pound.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTS & DIVIDENDS,

APRIL 24*th* TO MAY 22*d* INCLUSIVE.

Extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.]

ACKLAM W., of Beverley, Yorkſhire, tanner (Lowndes and Lambert, Red-lion-ſquare, and Hall, Beverley)...Arrowſmith James, Stockport, Cheſhire, baker (Baddeley, Stockport).

Beattie W., St. Paul's Churchyard, pocket book maker (Richardſon, Monument Yard)...Bradley S., Holborn, Middleſex, victualler (Hebden, Inner Temple)...Brooks W., Biddeford, Devonſhire, ſhopkeeper (Pearſon, Pump-court, Temple, London, and Danniel and Son, Briſtol)...Bland Francis, late of Hilham, Cambridge, ſhopkeeper (Evans, Ely)...Brown Henry Wilſon, Cannon-ſtreet, hat manufacturer (Warrand, Arundel-ſtr., Strand)...Black John Stenley, Lamb's-ſtreet, Spitalfields, Middleſex, oil and colourman (Hore, Garlick-hill, Cheapſide)...Brain Stephen, Pile Marſh, Glouceſterſhire, coal miner (Charles Mellin, Briſtol)...Buſhell W., Cannon-ſtreet, London, grocer and ſugar broker (Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark)...Bunting J., Whale Fiſhery, Little Hermitage-ſtreet, Wapping, Middleſex, victualler (Robinſon, Proſpect-row, Bermondſey).

Cooper T., Leatherhead, Surry, corn-chandler (Butt, Gould-ſquare, Crutched Friars, London)...Coombe Wm. Queen-ſtr. Cheapſide, warehouſeman (Fullen, Fore-ſtr.)...Corbett Thomas, Friday-ſtr. Cheapſide, warehouſeman (Walker, Coleman-ſtr.)...Cannan Mich. Little Cheapſide, Sun-ſtr. cheeſemonger (Edmunds, Hatton Garden)...Carritt Edward, Louth, Lincolnſhire, ſaddler (Dynely and Sons, Gray's Inn)...Corbyn Tho. Cheapſide, draper (Scott, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry)...Coulſtring T. Briſtol, cider merchant (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple).

Dalton R. of Church-ſtr. Kenſington, carpenter (Edwards, Red Lion-ſquare)...Dobſon J. Leeds, merchant (Battye, Chancery-lane, and Spaight, Leeds)...Dalrymple J. Ruſſel-ſtr. Bermondſey, Surry, corndealer (Broad, Union-ſtreet, Southwark)...Dymoke R. Temple Mills, Eſſex, calico printer (Humphreys, Tokenhouſe-yard)...Drimmy R. George-ſtr. Minories, tailor (Burt, Gold-ſquare, Crutchedfriars)...Dodgſon J. Milthorpe, Yorkſhire, horſe dealer (Clarkſon, Eſſex-ſtr. Strand)...Debrett J. Piccadilly, Middleſex, bookſeller (Dawſon, Warwick-ſtr. Golden-ſqu.)...Dutton J. Catherine-court, Tower-hill, ſhip broker (Ward, Dennetts, and Greaves, Henrietta-ſtr. Covent-garden).

Elliot Wm. Beverley, Yorkſhire, tanner (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion-ſqua. and Hall, Beverley)...Edwards John and George Manville, Cole Cock, Flintſhire, manufacturers of earthenware (Howard, Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden)....Eaſt Edward, late of St. George's Creſcent, coachmaker (Cockayne and Taylor, Lions Inn).

Finningley Edward, Thorne, Yorkſhire, miller (Benſon, Thorne)...Figgins Fran. Stockport, Cheſhire, upholſterer (Nabb, Mancheſter)...Field J. Watford, Herts, miller (Edge, King's B.-walk, Temple).

Green W. Romford, linendraper (Atkinſon, Caſtle-ſtr. Falcon ſquare)...Green C. and S. Marſland, Heaton Norris, Lancaſhire, cotton ſpinners (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtr. and Knight, Mancheſter)...Gwynn John, late of Alborne, Wiltſhire, fuſtian manufacturer (Hall, Hungerford, Berks)...Greetham Simon, Bedale, Yorkſhire, grocer (Morton, Bedale)...Glover John and Ja. Harduen, Rotherhithe, Surry, patent gun carriage makers (Wood, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital)...Gloſſop B. Repham, Lincolnſhire, beaſt jobber (Foulkes, Bury-place, Bloomſbury ſquare).

Hutchinſon W. Wakefield, Yorkſh. hardwareman (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell-court, Lincoln's-inn, and Scholefield, Horbury)...Harris, R. Maidſtone, woollendraper (Clarkſon, Eſſex-ſtr. Strand)... Heaward E. and J. Roberts, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinners (Bullivant, Bernard-ſtr. Brunſwick ſquare)...Hill S. late of Addle-ſtreet, merchant (Sellers, Crown-office-row, Temple)...Hewlett W. Vile, High-ſtreet, Southwark, druggiſt (Vandercom, Buſh-lane, Cannon ſtr.)...Holmden Sarah, Sevenoaks, Kent, miller (Hutchins and Hilder, Sevenoaks)...Hayes J. Maidſtone, Kent, papermaker (Roſſe and Scudamore, Maidſtone)....Hartley Geo. Colne, Lancaſhire, calico manufacturer (Manchinols, Colne).....Hatfull James, Butcher-row, Deptford, ſmith (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-ſquare, Minories)...Hutchiſon Wm. Little Eaſtcheap, merchant (Ward, Dennetts, and Greaves, Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden)...Hargrave Wm. Kirton Lindſey, Lincolnſh. ſtone-maſon (Harvey and Robinſon, Lincoln's-inn)... Hardcaſtle J. Knottingley, Yorkſhire, mercer and grocer (Beaver, Wakefield) ... Hammond George, Canterbury, upholſterer (Kibblewhite, Gray's-inn-place)... Henricks U. A. Jeffries'-ſquare, merchant (Druce, Billiter-ſquare).

Jones Iſaac, Weſtbury, upon Trym, Glouceſterſhire, victualler (Franklin, Small-ſtr. Briſtol)...Jackſon Edw. Edmonton, plumber (Reardon, Corbet-court, Grace-church-ſtreet).

Keeble H. A. Peckham, Surry, builder (W. Smith, York-buildings, Bermondſey New Road, Surry).....Knipe Bateman, New Bond-ſtr. wigmaker (Dixon, Naſſau-ſtr. Soho).

Louis Louis, Oxford ſtr. Middleſex, grocer (Lane, Red Lion-ſquare)...Leeſe Clough, Leopard's court, Baldwin's-gardens, chemiſt (Gregſon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtr.)...Ludlow W. A. Andover, Hampſhire, grocer (Bremridge, Inner Temple) ...Ludlow W. jun. Andover, Hampſhire, wine-merchant (Johnſon & Gaſkell, Gray's Inn)...Lee P. South Shields, Durham, druggiſt (Nelſon, Madox-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare)...Levi Henry, late of Ramſgate, Kent, dealer (Cockayne and Taylor, Lion's Inn).

Metcalf C. Kighley, Yorkſhire, money-ſcrivener (Blunt, Old Pay-office, Broad-ſtreet, and De la Fare, Kighley).

Noble J. Kenſington Gravel pits, brewer (Pratt, Gray's Inn-ſquare)...Nair Thos. Wapping-ſtr. baker (Burt, Gold-ſquare, Crutchedfriars).

Oppenheimer L. late of Hanage-lane, near Beviſmarks, merchant (Howard, Jewry-ſtreet).

Pitts Wm. Boſton, Lincolnſh. ſacking-manufacturer (Tonnard and Rodgerſon, Boſton)...Pariſh James, Thos. Pariſh, James Stafford, and Tho. Hardwick, Holloways End, Staffordſh. glaſs-manufacturers (Ravenhill, Wolverhampton)...Pollard Wm. Thomas, Aldenham, Hertfordſh. farmer (Hurle, Cloak-lane)...Parkinſon R. Deal, druggiſt (Holmes, Mark-lane).

Richards P. Wakefield, Yorkſh. woolſtapler (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn, and Daiſon, Wakefield)...Rankin Rich. late of Liverpool, Cheſhire, and W. Okell, late of Liverpool, merchants (Ainſworth, Middlewich)...Riding Grace, widow, and Wm. Riding, her ſon, Andover, Southampton, linendrapers (Fleet, Southampton)...Robinſon J. Liverpool, ſilverſmith (Hanly, Liverpool)...Reynolds C. Norwich, woollendraper (Steward, Norwich) ...Row Mark, Truro, Cornwall, ſhopkeeper (James, Gray's-inn-ſquare, and Corniſh, Briſtol).

Simon L. Great Bath-ſtreet, Cold Bath fields, Middleſex, watch-manufacturer (Ruſſen, Crown-court, Alderſgate-ſtreet)...Sandbach Wm. Northwich, Cheſhire, dealer (Cheſhyre and Walker, Mancheſter)... Scott J. and C. S. Biſſett, Liverpool, liquor-merchants (Lace and Haſſall, Liverpool)...Sanderſon R. Palſgrave-place, Middleſex, money-ſcrivener (Conſtable, Symond's Inn).

Thompſon W. Birmingham, ſtone-maſon (Dolphin, Birmingham, and Johnſton, Temple)...Tucker E. Deptford, tallow-chandler (Dugleby, Old City chambers, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet)...Tod George, King's-road, Sloane-ſquare, ſurveyor (Richardſon, New Inn)...Twycroſs R. H. Brook-ſtr. Holborn, jeweller (Mayhew, Pulteney-ſtreet, Golden ſquare).

Varley S. Weſt Burton, Bedale, Yorkſhire, hoſier (Barretts, Holborn court, Grays Inn)

Walker Geo. Braintree, Eſſex, ſhopkeeper (Luxmore, Red lion-ſquare)....Wootton C. Bath, milliner (Crutwell, Weſtgate-buildings, Bath)...Willett W. M. Ruſhforth Hall, Yorkſhire, cotton-ſpinner (Cheſhyre and Walker, Mancheſter)... Witherington Chas. Roſs, Herefordſhire, vintner (Tanner, Briſtol)...White J. S. late of Witham, Eſſex, miller (Tyrrell

and Francis, Guildhall)...Webb J. & T. Coventry, ſilk-dyers (Foulks, Bury-place, Bloomſbury-ſquare).

DIVIDENDS.

Alexander J. South Lambeth, Surry, coal-merchant, May 26...Alderſon T. late of Middleton, Yorkſh. cornfactor, June 6.

Bevan T. Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper, May 23...Barker T. Brickwall, Herts, victualler, May 25...Blaurock C. and J. H. Lutterloh, Mark-lane, June 6...Bevington S. Gracechurch-ſtr. merchant, June 5...Brydon J. Charing-croſs, printſeller, June 5...Bourke J. F. Cannon-ſtr. ſhipowner, May 26...Booth T. and T. Ireland, Blakeley, Lancaſhire, dyers, May 30...Buncham —, Stowmarket, Suffolk, butcher, May 28...Barker T. Brickwall, Herts, victualler, May 26...Briſtow C. Newgate-ſtreet, linendraper, June 23...Burke J. and E. Newton, Thaives Inn, merchants, June 22...Burton E. Daventry, money-ſcrivener, June 7...Bayley W. Wakefield, ironmonger, May 28...Bicknell S. and S. Maze-pond, ſoapboilers, June 23...Battier J. R. and J. J. Zornlin, Devonſhire-ſquare, May 22.

Colombine F. D. D. and P. jun. Norwich, merchants, June 13...Cripwell T. Ruddington, Nottinghamſh. hoſier, May 18...Crook O. T. Weybridge, Surry, timber-dealer, May 19.....Collingdon J. Plough-court, Lombard-ſtreet, merchant, May 22...Collings H. and R. J. Gifford, Glouceſter, ſkinners, June 20...Cowan G. Hoxton Town, oil and colourman, June 1...Campbell B. late of Prince's-ſquare, Ratcliff highway, inſurance-broker, May 26...Cooſher B. Wootton-under-Edge, Glouceſterſhire, clothier, June 27...Caſamajor Henry, Tockington, Glouceſterſhire, merchant, June 20.

Dixon T. Godalming, Surry, timber-merchant, June 5...Drake Wm. Ratcliff-highway, draper, June 9...Dunne C. Durweſton, St. Mary-le-bone, Middleſex, ſurgeon, May 19...Danſon G. and A.S.D. Cuvulje, Lancaſter, brokers, June 4...Dawes G. Rood-lane, Fenchurch-ſtreet, brandy-merchant, May 29.

Emerſon J. Bitton, Glouceſterſh. braſs and ſpelter maker, June 2.

Fletcher S. Manchester, linendraper, May 18...Farquhar J. Winchester, merchant, June 9...Fawcett T. Chiſwell ſtr. rectifier, June 5...Fower W. Heywood, Lancaſhire, innkeeper, May 30...Field B. Union-ſtr. upholſterer, June 12...Forbes F. Blackman-ſtreet, chemiſt and druggiſt, June 30.

Gardener S. J. Pitt-ſtreet, Southwark, June 9...Gowan G. Great Ormond ſtreet, merchant, June 12...George B. Pope's-head-alley, needle-maker, June 2...Gruniesen C. Abchurch-lane, merchant. June 19...Gwynne D. Frith-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, tailor, June 5.

Howard S. Bradford, Wilts, carpenter, May 28...Hancock E. Dudley, Worceſterſh. May 25-26...Hornby W. Gainſborough, Lincolnſhire, and Sir J. Eſdaile, Marden Aſh, Eſſex, bankers, May 15...Hook J. Bermondſey-ſtreet, leather-dreſſer, May 18...M'Henry B. otherwiſe Mac Henry, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickſh. mercer, May 23...Hook J. and W. Turner, Bridge-foot, Weſtminſter, coal-merchants, May 26...Harker D. Winchcomb, Glouceſterſhire, ſoap-boiler, May 28...Hayward W. New Sarum, Wilts, clothier, May 30...Hall C. Ellerton, Yorkſhire, horſe-jobber, June 13...Hatterſley R. Doncaſter, Yorkſhire, grocer, June 6...Hamilton J. and W. Turkington, Finch-lane, merchants, June 9.

Johnſon J. and Joſeph Cullingworth, Leeds, Yorkſhire, May 24...Jay J. Norwich, coal-merchant, May 30...Ivory R. late of St. Clement's, Oxford, upholder, June 11.

Kerſhaw J. Wakefield, chemiſt, May 28...Kenyon J. linendraper, June 18.

Leeman J. Peterborough, Northamptonſh. linendraper, June 5...Littler J. Strand, jeweller, July 2...Lonſdale N. and J. Thompſon, Bedford-ſtr. Covent-garden, June 9.

Macklan T. Rumford, innkeeper, May 29...Moſely J. and J. Roſe, Birmingham, May 16...Moore R. Haleſworth, Suffolk, May 18...Medley E. Parliament-ſtreet, money-ſcrivener, May 26...Manſon T. Tokenhouſe-yard, merchant, May 26...Medford M. Finſbury ſquare, merchant, May 26...Meſle S. G. Finſbury-place, merchant, June 5...Moriſon A. Walbrook, merchant, June 2.

Nimmo H. Briſtol, merchant, May 19...Naufan T. Manchester, warehouſeman, May 15...Noble J. Walthamſtow, Eſſex, brewer, June 5...Nixon J. Prince's-ſtr. Hanover ſquare, ironmonger, June 2...Nichols W. Briſtol, ſoap boiler, June 9.

Offner P. Kingſland-road, brewer, June 5...Occarſſon A. Fenchurch ſtreet, merchant, June 19...Orme, E. Borough, cheeſemonger, June 22.

Peach R. Wakefield, Yorkſhire, woolſtapler, May 10...Parker J. Glamford Briggs, Lincolnſh. maltſter, May 18...Perkins J. Huntingdon, banker, May 22...Plowes J. Leeds, Yorkſh. merchant, May 23...Perkins J. Huntingdon, banker, May 23...Peirce J. Lower Thames-ſtreet, fiſhmonger, June 5...Pyne T. Borough of Southwark, victualler, May 31...Powell W. Shepton Mallet, Somerſetſhire, innholder, June 4...Parſlee J. Holt, Norfolk, bookſeller, May 31...Pearſon, W. Sunderland, painter, June 12...Pratt P. Hart-ſtreet, glaſsſeller, June 12.

Rothwell J. Nottingham, hoſier, May 18...Ruſhforth B. Marſhall Hall, and W. Ruſhforth, Crowſtorne Hall, Halifax,

Yorkſhire, merchants, May 21...Robinſon J. Croſby-ſquare, merchant, June 19...Richings, Stephen and Somerſet, late of Oxford, breeches-makers, June 5...Reeve E. Leeds, linendraper, June 2.

Sharples R. Anderton, Lancaſhire, ſhopkeeper, May 10...Simmonds J. Canterbury, Kent, linendraper, June 5...Sheppard S. Marlborough-ſtr. Carnaby-market, victualler, June 5...Starey C. Newgate ſtreet, linendraper, June 5...Self S. Halefworth, Suffolk, corn-merchant, June 11...Sommervail J. Lancaſter, merchant, June 9...Smith P. Farnhill, ſhalloon-maker, June 11.

Taylor J. Manchefter, merchant, May 18...Taylor E. Blackburn, Lancaſh. linendraper, June 7...Tuther T. P. Holborn-hill, linendraper, May 26...Tomlins William, Bridge-road, Lambeth, May 29...Taylor T. Birmingham, draper, June2...Thompſon F. Bow-lane, warehouſeman, May 5, and June 5...Travis J. and P. Nevill, Botton-le-moor, Lancaſhire, muſlin-manufacturers, June 1...Towers W. Grace-church-ſtreet, ſtationer, June 5...Turner S. jun. Laytonſtone, farmer, June 22...Townſend J. Ludgate-hill, laceman, June 9.

Whittaker J. and J. Pitt, Birmingham, coachmakers, May 31...Warren J. Brentwood, publican, May 18...Warren G. Coventry-ſtreet, Haymarket, upholder, May 18...White T. White-yard, Roſemary-lane, cooper, June 2...Wilſon R. Bread-ſtreet, merchant, June 5...Walley T. Liverpool, merchant, June 5...Windett J. Norwich, grocer, June 14...Watts J. Upper Thames-ſtreet, grocer, June 9...Weſt J. Somer's-place Eaſt, Pancras, plaſterer, June 2...Warner A. Marlbro'-ſtreet, ſtocking manufacturer, June 8...Weſtmacott R. the elder, Mount-ſtreet, ſtone-maſon, June 9...Walton J. Aſhton-under-line, cotton-ſpinner, June 9....Whitby T. Making-place, merchant, June 11.

Young J. Southampton, linendraper, June 5.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ſeizour of Phyſicus *is under conſideration.*

The Query ſubmitted by T. H. *is purely ſpeculative: much may be ſaid on either ſide, without reaching any thing like deciſion; though there are many inſtances upon record which would induce us to ſuppoſe that* eloquence may exiſt without talent.

The communications of Hiſtoriæ Inveſtigator *came too late for inſertion this month. Some of them will probably appear in our next.*

The Eſſay On Marriage, *by* P. C. A., *is inadmiſſible.*

Errata in our laſt Number:

Page 380...	col. 2...	line 13 from bottom,	for *novel* read *hovel.*
381...	2...	10	for Abbé *Debille* read *Delille.*
385...	1...	1	for *un*frequently read *frequently.*
		10	dele *he.*
288...	2...	6	from bottom, for *Fonti* read *Fronti.*
389...	1...	36	for *caoræ* read *canoræ.*
409...	1...	33	for *almoſt always violent vomitings,* read *and checks* almoſt always *the,* &c.